

# DAILY REPORT

## China

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RENMIN RIBAO: U.S., USSR WANT NUCLEAR MONOPOLY

HK180726 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 7

["Short commentary": "What Unanimity"]

[Text] In the short space of 2 months or so, the United States and the Soviet Union have twice held talks on nuclear nonproliferation, displaying remarkable enthusiasm.

At present the United States and the Soviet Union are staging a new round of nuclear arms race, with an intensity in no way inferior to that of the 1970's; each seeks to overwhelm the other. But the fact that they dwell on nuclear nonproliferation with such great relish and exert themselves to prevent other countries from acquiring nuclear technology or developing nuclear industry shows that their interests coincide to a remarkable degree on this issue.

Since the United States and the Soviet Union developed nuclear weapons more than 20 years ago, their intention has been to maintain their monopoly in this field. Together they concocted a "partial nuclear test ban treaty" in an attempt to prohibit other countries from developing nuclear defenses, and they also erected obstacle after obstacle to the transfer of nuclear technology in order to stop other countries from using nuclear energy to benefit themselves. They even came up with a theory that the more countries acquired nuclear technology, the more would be the manufacture of nuclear weapons and the greater would be the danger of nuclear war. This is pure deceit. Ninety-six percent of the nuclear missile stockpile in the world is in the hands of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Moreover, they are further developing new weapons. The great majority of countries in the world demand that they first tangibly reduce and then proceed to completely abolish nuclear arms, but that is precisely what these two superpowers refuse to do. Who, in fact, is threatening world peace? It is evident to all. To put it bluntly, the interest of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, in nuclear nonproliferation is nothing but a desire to continue to maintain and consolidate their hegemony and monopoly in the nuclear field. That is all there is to it!

'FIERCE BARGAINING' ON MISSILES IN EUROPE SEEN

OW190442 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Nobody should expect the Soviet Union to make a series of concessions as the date of U.S. deployment of new missiles in Europe is drawing near, says an article carried in today's PRAVDA. Earlier, at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, the Soviet Union suggested cutting its medium-range missiles if the U.S. would not deploy new missiles in Western Europe. The proposal was disclosed and turned down by the Reagan administration.

The PRAVDA article says that the U.S. administration "gave a distorted interpretation of the state of things at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe." It says that the Soviet side suggested cutting both Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles now in Europe by two-thirds, leaving no chance for missiles and bombers to escape the agreement and banning the deployment of dangerous new nuclear weapons, certainly including the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

PRAVDA calls upon the U.S. "to give up plans for a build-up of nuclear weapons" and go over to serious quest for a solution to the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Observers here think that the PRAVDA article showed that fierce bargaining is going on between the Soviet Union and the United States over nuclear weapons in Europe, and people have to wait and see what the outcome would be.

VIENNA ARMS REDUCTION NEGOTIATIONS END 16 DEC

OW171313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna, December 16 (XINHUA) -- The 28th round of negotiations on arms reductions in central Europe ended with its 326th plenary session here today without any substantial progress as in the past. Representatives of the Warsaw Pact bloc and the NATO group blamed each other for bringing the negotiations into a blind alley for lack of a "spirit of realism."

Head of the Soviet delegation V. Mikhaylov said that the talks were "not satisfactory" because the NATO countries stuck to a "non-constructive stand." He criticized the West for seeking military superiority and trying to force unequal treaties on Warsaw Pact countries. On the other hand, the representatives of Western countries blamed the Soviet Union for lack of sincerity to reduce its own superiority in conventional arms.

At a news conference jointly sponsored by the two sides, head of the Dutch delegation W.J. de Vos Van Steenwijk said that the Western countries' proposal of July 8 in the form of a draft agreement contained specific schedules and means to reduce the ground and air force troops of each side stationed in central Europe to 900,000 and it showed the political desire of the West to sign a just agreement acceptable to both sides.

In the talks, he said, the West also handed over to the Warsaw Pact countries a draft agreement and two related documents based on the proposal, but they were rejected by the Warsaw Pact Organization. The next round of talks is scheduled to start January 27 next year.

LIAOWANG ARTICLES ANALYZE FIVE WARS IN WORLD

OW200158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- THE OBSERVATION POST, an authoritative and comprehensive monthly magazine published in Beijing, carried articles in today's issue analyzing the five wars in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Lebanon, between Iran and Iraq, and between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas (Falklands) issue.

These articles said the Kampuchean war is four years old. The patriotic Kampuchean army and civilians have been fighting the Soviet-backed 200,000 Vietnamese invaders under extremely difficult conditions. But the invaders have landed themselves in a mire and their hegemonist expansion has been contained.

1982 is the third year of the Afghan people's heroic resistance against Soviet aggression. The 100,000-strong Soviet troops have been stranded in Afghanistan, which has become a heavy burden to the Soviet Union. As the Soviet authorities have refused to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, the war will continue.



The Iran-Iraq war has entered into the third year. Iran carried the war into the Iraqi territory during the "Ramadan operation" last July. As a result, a new picture of the war has emerged. The war situation shows the warring parties are a match to each other in military strength. Iran has become very active in offensives while Iraq is active in defense and counter-attacks. Since for the time being neither of them can emerge victorious, the war tends to drag on.

The air and sea engagements between Britain and Argentina over the issue of the Malvinas Islands highlighted the turbulent international situation in April this year. Britain now maintains a 4,000-strong garrison on the islands.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June was another aggressive war against the Arab nation. It has brought greater tension and complicity to the Middle East situation. With Israel occupying more than one-third of the Lebanese territory and inventing excuses to delay the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon, the war clouds are still hovering over the land.

The monthly also carried an article entitled "What Do the Five Wars Show?" The article says the five wars have proved that the international situation, far from experiencing a detente, is featured by greater upheavals and growing tensions. The whole world feels threatened by these wars despite their regional character, the article notes. The two superpowers' rivalry for global hegemony remains the major source of disorder in the world, it says.

It points out that the Soviet Union is the aggressor on the Afghan battlefields. Moscow is also behind Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. In the case of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and Britain's war with Argentina, people notice that the United States supported one of the conflicting parties.

All these wars were or have been fought in Third World countries, who have therefore become the first victims to the two superpowers' contention for hegemony, the article says.

The article adds that developments in the past year have shown that the superpowers' ability to influence the world situation has greatly diminished. The Soviet Union is bogged down in Afghanistan while the United States has become the object of denunciation in the Middle East because of its connivance in Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Superpower competition is generally the root cause of conflicts in the world. In certain circumstances, national or religious contradictions and other disputes, including issues between nations left over from history, especially from the colonial times, may become acute and develop into wars, the article says.

SECRETARY SHULTZ WRAPS UP WEST EUROPE VISIT

OW180900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] London, December 17 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today that he felt "a great sense of reassurance" about the unity and determination of the NATO alliance during his two-week-long visit in Western Europe. Shultz, now in London on the last leg of his seven-nation European tour, had talks today with his British counterpart Francis Pym on a wide range of issues, including East-West relations, NATO defence, the Middle East and the world economy.

Speaking at a joint press conference with Pym today, Shultz said that his talks with leaders of all the countries he had visited had reached a great depth of understanding. Relations between the United States and its Western European allies had been strained recently by disputes over sanctions against the Soviet natural gas pipeline and trade and other issues.

Asked about American policy towards the Soviet Union, Shultz said that it had to be realistic and strong in the face of Moscow's strength and its willingness to use it, as in Afghanistan. The West alliance should not indulge in any "wishful thinking" in dealing with the new Soviet leadership, he added.

Shultz said that control of the 160 cruise missiles due to be deployed in Britain from next winter was a matter for the NATO alliance and should be discussed on this basis. British Foreign Secretary Pym indicated that there was "no particular likelihood of any change" to the present arrangements under which the missiles would be under American control.

Commenting on anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe, Shultz noted that he well understood their fears. "But when you are confronted by a strong aggressor, the worst thing you can do is to allow your defences to decline and let fear lead you into appeasement," he said.

RENMIN RIBAO 28 Dec Comment

HK200822 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 6

["Roundup" by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "Shultz' West European Tour"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz completed a 2-week trip to Europe on 18 December. He visited seven countries -- West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain and Britain. This was his first visit to West European countries since becoming secretary of state. Shultz made this trip at a time when the Soviet leadership is changing and U.S.-European economic contradictions are intensifying once again.

Shultz held a series of talks with West European leaders centered on East-West and U.S.-European relations. The United States is currently concerned about coordinating with its allies its strategy toward the Soviet Union, pushing forward the formulation of a common East-West trade policy and easing U.S.-European economic contradictions. These topics were also the main aims of Shultz's visit.

Since the death of Brezhnev, both the United States and the Soviet Union have expressed the desire to improve relations but their race for military supremacy is still intensifying. The United States is demanding that the West European allies continue to strengthen their armaments. However, the West European countries, sunk in economic crisis, hope that the new Soviet leadership will change its policy so that they can get their breath back. In this situation, the United States urgently needs to unify its ideas and plans with the countries of Western Europe. Hence, at the NATO foreign ministerial conference and in his talks with West European leaders, Shultz discussed the situation facing East-West relations and the common stand of the West following the coming to power of a new Soviet leadership. The NATO foreign ministerial conference reiterated NATO's twofold resolution of 1979 on medium-range ballistic-missile deployment and its stand of support for the U.S. "zero option" and also declared its willingness to continue the East-West dialogue and its welcome for any Soviet move for easing tension and for the "reestablishment of trust." This shows that the two sides reached a compromise on the basis of mutual concessions, but under the precondition of identity of fundamental U.S. and European interests, there will be certain differences between them regarding assessment of the situation and relations with the Soviet Union. Hence, in the new year the Soviet Union will continue to adopt both hard and soft tactics to do everything possible to wreck the implementation of NATO's twofold resolution, while certain West European countries will encounter difficulties in reaching a decision on medium-range-ballistic-missile deployment. Hence, certain West European leaders have termed 1983 "the testing year for NATO" and "the most difficult year since the war."

Another issue discussed by Shultz during his visit to Western Europe was that of East-West trade. There are serious differences between the United States and Europe on this issue. The West European countries do not agree to strictly limiting trade with the Soviet bloc and restricting credit for it and oppose the pressure put on Western Europe by the United States over the question of selling the Soviet Union natural gas pipeline equipment. During his visit to Europe, Shultz tried to mend the cracks between the United States and Europe on this matter. The West European countries declared that they "hoped not to fight an economic war with the East" and held that trade was a factor in the endeavor to attain stability and peace, but they did agree to study a common strategy. The French took a particularly hard line, insisting on their own decisionmaking powers in foreign trade and forbidding the United States to "issue orders" to France. They reiterated that France was an ally, not a "slave." France expressed support for the U.S. stand in defense matters but stressed that there is no such thing as "an economic NATO" and that France "would do business with anyone it chooses." Hence, when speaking of the U.S.-French talks and relations between the two countries, Shultz said that the talks had been fruitful but also acknowledged that "there are still problems" and that the two sides "have not cooperated fully."

Shultz also held wide-ranging talks on the U.S.-European agricultural products trade dispute. The United States has not ruled out retaliatory measures, while Western Europe insists that the European Community's agricultural policy is not negotiable. However, for the sake of gaining "the most elementary unity of views," Shultz took a "low-key approach," with the result that the atmosphere eased somewhat and both sides agreed to delay the solution of the problem until next year.

Shultz' West European trip was another important visit made by high-ranking U.S. officials for the purpose of harmonizing U.S.-European relations, following President Reagan's visit to Western Europe in June. Since he put emphasis on the points of unity between the United States and Europe and avoided enlarging the differences, some progress was made in coordinating the Soviet policy of the United States and its European allies, consolidating NATO, promoting mutual understanding and easing the contradictions.

However, in the wake of the ever-deepening global economic crisis and the intensification of U.S.-Soviet rivalry for hegemony, more and more problems will accumulate between the two sides, and Shultz continues to face a situation fraught with difficulties.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES BILL FOR MX PRODUCTION

OW181021 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The controversial MX project survived a Senate vote late last night when the fiscal year 1983 defense appropriation bill, which contains 988 million dollars for producing the first five MX missiles, was approved by a 56 to 42 margin.

However, the government is not free to use the funds until it can convince the Congress sometime after next March 1 that the current basing plan for the missile is sound enough, or it can present a better one.

The House of Representatives voted down the funds for the initial production of the missile on Dec. 7 on the ground that many experts, both inside and outside the government, had expressed doubts on whether the current basing plan -- the so-called "closed space basing" -- could ensure the invulnerability of the costly missile.

Their doubts were further supported by a revelation by General Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in a testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on the next day that three of the five-member Joint Chiefs of Staff had some reservation on the plan. But after a new round of lobbying efforts, President Reagan succeeded in persuading the Republican controlled Senate to make a compromise.

The bill is still pending a House-Senate conference decision early next year and the Democratic House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill has spread the word that the compromise is not acceptable to the house. So it is believed here that the Senate vote last night meant nothing more than a mere face-saving "victory" for the President.

COMMENTARY RAPS VIETNAMESE ANTI-CHINA 'SLANDERS'

HK190746 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "How Can This Be?"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities currently regard China as their scapegoat and are attempting to pin onto China, lock, stock and barrel, the blame for the domestic consequences of their invasion of Kampuchea.

Due to this invasion, Vietnam's domestic economy is in a perilous state and there is social turmoil and seething popular discontent. A NHAN DAN editorial of 15 December acknowledged that "negative phenomena" such as "speculation, hooliganism, corruption, theft, and graft" have appeared in society, and that certain people take advantage of "loopholes in management to sabotage the economy." It is evident to everyone that all these so-called "negative phenomena" are expressions of popular discontent.

Actually, if Vietnam withdrew all its more than 100,000 troops from Kampuchea, stopped its aggression and expansion, halted the waste of manpower, material and money, and actively engaged in economic construction to enable the people to live contented lives, these "negative phenomena" would naturally disappear. However, NHAN DAN went so far as to pin the blame for these "negative phenomena" on China, racking its brains in babbling that these constituted "psychological warfare" waged against Vietnam by China in order to "invade, occupy and annex" Vietnam and also "many-faceted sabotage warfare" waged by China "economically, politically, ideologically, militarily, culturally and in lifestyle and so on." There was much more in this vein. However, the further this gets from common sense, the more absurd it is shown to be. The more all-pervasively NHAN DAN accuses China of "sabotage warfare," the more ridiculous it shows itself.

We wish to ask: If China was really so infinitely resourceful and capable of seizing every opportunity to wage "sabotage warfare" in Vietnam, would that not make fatheads of their excellencies, the Hanoi authorities? In slandering China, NHAN DAN thus ends up ridiculing itself.

Of course, NHAN DAN's purpose is none other than to make use of a clamor for "resolutely smashing" "China's sabotage warfare" to mobilize the Vietnamese army, police and agents to step up their action against those "negative phenomena", that is, to suppress the discontented people, to enable the Hanoi authorities to go on with their hegemonist policy. However, the people's discontent cannot be pacified unless there is an end to aggression and expansion. What is the use of carrying out suppression under an anti-China pretext? It is impossible to calculate how many times China has been slandered and attacked by the Vietnamese authorities, and there is no need to haggle over the figure. The problem is, how can the Vietnamese authorities persist in their reactionary domestic and foreign policies under an anti-China signboard without any sign of repentance, even though they are at a dead end?

NGUYEN CO THACH ON KAMPUCHEA, PRC 'PRESSURES'

OW181956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach concluded a three-day visit to India today after signing a bilateral agreement on the setting up of a joint commission to promote economic and technical cooperation between India and Vietnam.

The agreement is the third one concluded by the two countries in a few weeks. In November, India agreed to provide Vietnam with an assistance credit of one billion Indian RS (roughly 10.3 million U.S. dollars). The other agreement is a trade protocol signed in New Delhi last week.



India also agreed to provide training facilities for the Vietnamese in remote sensing techniques, new energy sources and in science policy and management under a plan of action for cooperation between the two countries in science and technology in 1983 and 1984.

During his stay here, the Vietnamese foreign minister held talks with his counterpart.

In an interview broadcast by the India radio, Nguyen Co Thach made it explicit "Vietnamese troops would stay on in Kampuchea."

Referring to the situation in Indo-China, he attacked the so-called "pressures and hostile activities" from China and the ASEAN countries.

In a meeting held by the All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, he said Vietnam wants the Kampuchean seat to remain vacant during the seventh non-aligned summit meeting scheduled to be held here in March.

"Not only should the seat remain vacant as decided by the sixth non-aligned summit, but my country also wants that the Kampuchean question should not figure in the summit deliberations," he said.

#### DK DEMANDS RESTORATION OF NONALIGNED SEAT

OW181038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary broadcast today demanded that the forthcoming seventh non-aligned summit should restore the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the Non-aligned Movement.

The commentary pointed out that Democratic Kampuchea, an independent and sovereign state, is a member of the United Nations and one of the sponsors of the Non-aligned Movement. Vietnamese armed aggression against Kampuchea at the end of 1978 was a flagrant violation of the spirit of the United Nations Charter and of the principles of the Non-aligned Movement. Therefore it has been opposed and condemned by most of the U.N. member countries. The sixth non-aligned summit held in Havana 1979 should have condemned the criminal Vietnamese aggression on Kampuchea and demanded withdrawal of its troops in accordance with the principles of this movement. But, Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, by taking advantage of his capacity as chairman of the conference, illegally deprived Democratic Kampuchea of its right to attend the meeting in defiance of opposition from most participants.

As the seventh non-aligned summit is approaching, the commentary said, Vietnam has started seeking support from certain countries for its attempt to obstruct once again the restoration of the Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the Non-aligned Movement. In order to defend the principles of non-alignment, the seventh summit should uphold justice by restoring the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea.

#### Cambodian Service on Debate

BK191434 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] On 17 December, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in New Delhi that Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the seventh summit of nonaligned countries will remain vacant as during the sixth summit. He also said he opposed to the coming summit discussing this question.

Kampuchea was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. In 1979, the Cuban leader -- using his position as chairman of the sixth summit -- deprived Democratic Kampuchea of its right to attend without taking into consideration the protest of the majority of the countries attending the summit.

Recently, the ASEAN countries have tried to restore Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat. They have argued that the fact that Democratic Kampuchea was not invited to attend the summit was illegal. Democratic Kampuchea should be invited to attend the seventh summit to be held in New Delhi in March next year.

#### SIHANOUK SAYS RELATIONS WITH PRC 'EXCELLENT'

OW191106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing Dec. 19 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the recently formed anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition, has denied rumors that he was having disagreements with China.

In a message received here today by the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau here today, the former head of state, who now lives in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, called his relations with the Chinese Government "excellent".

According to observers here, Prince Sihanouk may have felt some resentment following China's reception last month of the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, the vice-president of the coalition, while Prince Sihanouk was also in Beijing.

He then cancelled a visit he was to make this month to Cambodia, to areas not controlled by the Vietnamese army and where he had announced his intention to hold a coalition government meeting. The cancellation was interpreted by many as a sign of irritation.

Since then, Prince Sihanouk has said that he will go to Thailand and Cambodia sometime next year.

During Khieu Samphan's visit to Beijing he met individually with Chinese leaders, who treated him at least as well as they did Prince Sihanouk.

In his message the prince also called his relations with his coalition partners "excellent". The alliance of Cambodian movement opposing the 150,000 - 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers now defending the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh regime, was formed last June with the backing of the non-communist countries in Southeast Asia and China. Long discussions were needed to work out the differences dividing the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian leaders.

#### DK'S SON SANN HOLDS TALKS WITH SINGAPORE LEADERS

OW191942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Son Sann has pledged to make efforts to keep the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government working until "a complete pullout of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and a free election in his country."

According to reports from Singapore, he told a press conference in that city Saturday he would try by all means to achieve this aim.

Son Sann, who arrived in Singapore for a visit December 18-21, said he came to express gratitude to this country for its assistance in Kampuchea's struggle for national liberation.

It was Son Sann's first visit to Singapore since the coalition government was formed by three Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese resistance factions last June.

Son Sann and Singapore's leaders including Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam are expected to discuss Kampuchea's seat at the summit of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi next March.

WU XUEQIAN AT NEW ZEALAND EMBASSY BANQUET 16 DEC

OW161648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand Ambassador to China F.A. Small and Mrs Small gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening to mark the 10th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between New Zealand and China. Among the guests were Wu Xueqian, and Han Xu, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

WU XUEQIAN AT AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY BANQUET 17 DEC

OW171858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- H.A. Dunn, Australian Ambassador to China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Australia and China.

Among the guests were Wu Xueqian and Han Xu, Chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and leading members of other departments.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS WITH HONG KONG GUEST 17 DEC

OW171240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Robert H.C. Chan, general manager of the Television Broadcast Ltd., Hong Kong.

Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, was present.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG-HONG KONG TELEPHONE -- Beginning today, direct telephone lines between Zhaoqing Municipality and Huidong and Puning Counties in Guangdong Province and Hong Kong are put into operation. In the past, there were no direct telephone lines between these places. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Dec 82 HK]



ZHAO ZIYANG DEPARTS FOR MIDDLE EAST-AFRICA TRIP

Holds Press Conference

OW200510 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council left Beijing by a special plane on the morning of 20 December for an official goodwill visit to Egypt. After the visit, Premier Zhao Ziyang will pay official goodwill visits to African countries in the following order: Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya.

Accompanying Zhao Ziyang on the visit are Gu Mu, state councillor; Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Gong Dafei and Wen Yezhan, vice ministers of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Wang Ziya, adviser of the ministry of machine-building industry and chairman of the board of the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation; and Wang Letian, deputy director of a department under the General Staff Department of the PLA.

Present at the airport for the sendoff were Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council; Ulanhu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Chen Muhua, state councillor and concurrently minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Ji Pengfei, state councillor.

Before he boarded the plane Premier Zhao Ziyang held a press conference for Chinese and foreign journalists on the purposes of his visit to the 10 African countries. He answered questions presented by the reporters.

Zhao Ziyang said: My colleagues and I are delighted to be embarking on a trip at the invitation of the governments of 10 African countries. African countries and people obtained national independence and liberation after prolonged struggles against imperialism and colonialism. They now are struggling to develop their own national economy and build prosperous and powerful countries.

He said: Africa is a continent full of vigor and vitality. We have maintained good relations with African countries. The purposes of my visit are further to enhance mutual understanding and friendship, strengthen unity and expand cooperation. All African countries have their own strong points. We could learn from many of their experiences. The visit will provide us a good opportunity to do so. I am also delighted that I again will have the opportunity to meet many of our old friends. We will exchange views on how to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between us and other questions of mutual concern. We will discuss, in particular, how to intensify economic and technical cooperation under the new situation.

Zhao Ziyang expressed the belief that the visit will be successful and that friendly relations and cooperation between China and Third World countries in Africa will be further enhanced.

When asked by a foreign reporter if Israel had the right to exist, Zhao Ziyang said: China consistently has called for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands and for restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights -- including the right to establish their own country. On this basis, all countries in the Middle East can enjoy the right of independence and existence. Please note, I said on this basis.

In answer to a question on whether the visit will be extended Zhao Ziyang said: Many chiefs of state and heads of government of African countries have visited China. We owe them a lot. My visit to the 10 countries will take about a month. If I could have my own way I would like to spend 2 years visiting African countries.

In response to a reporter's question on China's aid to Africa Zhao Ziyang said: As I have just said, we will discuss the question of how to intensify economic and technical cooperation under the new situation during the visit. China will continue to assist African countries' construction as it supported the national liberation movement in Africa in the 1950's and 1960's.

Present at the airport for the sendoff were also Du Xingyuan, secretary general of the State Council; Chen Chu, deputy secretary general of the State council; Yang Dezhong, deputy director of the general office under the CPC Central Committee; Yao Guang, vice minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, adviser of the ministry of foreign affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA; and Shen Tu, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China; as well as envoys and staff members of the embassies of Morocco, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Egypt, Algeria, Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Tanzania and Pakistan.

#### Cites Friendship, Cooperation

OW200736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today the purpose of his visit to 10 African countries is to enhance understanding, friendship, unity and cooperation with them.

In a statement to Chinese and foreign journalists at Beijing airport, Zhao said these African countries have their own merits and experience worth studying.

"This visit will provide me with an opportunity to learn from African countries and peoples," Zhao said. "What rejoices me in particular is that I will be able to reunite with many old friends."

He and his colleagues were leaving for Africa with great pleasure, Zhao said.

"African peoples have won national independence successively as a result of protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and they are now working to develop their national economy and make their countries powerful and prosperous," Zhao said. "Africa is a continent full of vigor and vitality."

The Chinese premier said he expects to exchange views with African leaders on expanding relations of friendship and cooperation and other issues of mutual interest. "We will, in particular, explore ways of strengthening our economic and technical cooperation in the new circumstances," he added.

"I hope my visit will be a success and that China's relations of friendship and cooperation with African and other Third World countries will grow still further," Zhao said.

The premier also answered questions raised by foreign correspondents.

A correspondent of the Long Island NEWSDAY from the United States asked if Premier Zhao's itinerary may extend to include Nigeria. Zhao said: "I don't have the plan as yet. Many African heads of state and government leaders have visited China on several occasions and we are owing a heavy debt in terms of exchange of visits. My present visit to the 10 countries will take me about a month. Personally, I would like to spend two years visiting in Africa."

In reply to a question asked by a REUTER correspondent about China's attitude toward aid to African countries, Zhao said: "I just said that we will explore ways of enhancing economic and technical cooperation in the new circumstances. China will continue supporting African countries in their economic construction just as it had aided their national independence movements in the 50's and 60's."

Answering an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent's question about Israel's right of existence, Premier Zhao said: "It has always been China's position that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it is occupying and that the Palestinian people must regain their national rights including the right to build their own country. On this basis, all countries in the Middle East should enjoy the right of independence and existence."

The Chinese premier said to the journalist with an emphatic tone: "I think you have noticed the phrase 'on this basis' which is used."

#### Leaves for Egypt

OW200828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang left here by special plane this morning for Cairo, capital of Egypt, starting his official friendly visit to ten African countries.

He was seen off at the airport by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Hu Qili, member of the secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Ji Pengfei, state councillor.

After Egypt, the Chinese premier will visit nine other African countries of Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya.

Together with Premier Zhao Ziyang on the visit are Gu Mu, state councillor, Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs, Gong Dafei, and Wen Yezhan, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Wang Ziyi, advisor to the ministry of machine-building industry, and Wang Letian, deputy department director of the headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Zhao Ziyang told reporters the purpose of his visit is to further the understanding, friendship and unity between China and the ten African countries. All African countries have merits and experience worth studying. "This visit will provide me with an opportunity to learn from African countries and peoples," he said.

Zhao Ziyang also shook hands with Hu Yaobang and diplomatic envoys and officials from the ten African countries and Pakistan, who came to see him off.

Also seeing the premier off at the airport were Du Xingyuan and Chen Chu, secretary general and deputy secretary-general of the State Council, Yang Dezhong, first deputy director of the general office of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Yao Guang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry, He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Shen Tu, director general of Civil Aviation Administration of China.

## RENMIN RIBAO on Zhao's Tour

HK201046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Major Event in the History of Sino-African Relations"]

[Text] Beginning on 20 December, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will be making a friendly, official visit to African countries that include Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya. The fact that Premier Zhao Ziyang is going to make his first visits to the African countries after the 12th CPC Congress indicates that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to developing friendly relations and cooperation between African countries and China and to enhancing the profound friendship between the Chinese and African peoples.

Long-standing friendship exists between the Chinese and African peoples. As early as the second century China traded with Egypt. Later, friendly contacts and economic and cultural exchanges between China and countries in North Africa and on the eastern coast of Africa increased with each passing day. These friendly contacts were obstructed and undermined after the Western colonialists' aggression in Africa and China. After World War II, the stormy national liberation movement swept across Asia and Africa. The Chinese people booted out imperialists and founded a new China. African countries won their independence one after another. The visit to Africa by the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai in 1963 greatly promoted and strengthened the traditional friendship between the Chinese and African peoples and their militant unity was forged in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The 19 years since then have seen substantial development in the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and African countries. As of now, our country has established official diplomatic relations with 45 African countries and has signed friendship treaties, economic and technical cooperation agreements, trade payment agreements and cultural exchange agreements with many of them. Mutual visits by leaders and people from all walks of life in our country and in many African countries have taken place one after another. The Chinese and African peoples learn from one another and support one another in building their respective countries. This has further enhanced mutual relations of friendship and cooperation.

Great changes have taken place in the African political situation since the early 1960's. Except for Namibia and South Africa, where the people still are fighting against colonial rule and racism, the African countries fundamentally have accomplished the great historic task of achieving national independence. They now are working for the development of their national economies so as to consolidate their political independence with economic independence. This is the main trend of developments in Africa. However the African Continent still remains unstable due to disturbances and destruction caused by South Africa's racists, who are putting up a desperate struggle, and to rivalry for spheres of influence between the superpowers. This has seriously affected the stability and development of African countries. Besides, developed countries of the West are plundering and exploiting through unequal exchanges. This also is an important deterrent to rapid economic development of the African countries. In the past few years in particular, the international economic situation has been deteriorating continuously. The Western countries have spared no effort to shift their economic crisis onto the Third World countries, making the economic situation in African countries still more difficult.

Under such circumstances the demand for economic independence and the establishment of a new international economic order voiced by African countries and other Third World countries has become a major political issue closely linked to the maintenance of world peace. While opposing outside interference and maintaining peace and stability in Africa, the African countries in recent years have made unremitting efforts to promote a "South-North dialogue" and "South-South cooperation." This has given great impetus to the establishment of a just and reasonable new international economic order. No force in the world can block the great historical trend of the African peoples to build their new life.

China is a developing socialist country and belongs to the Third World. To oppose hegemony and defend world peace is the guiding principle of China's independent foreign policy. To enhance the unity and cooperation between China and other Third World countries is the basic starting point of China's foreign policy. China shares similar bitter experiences with the Third World countries and is faced with the same problems and tasks as theirs. China always holds that it is her sacred internationalist duty resolutely to support the African and Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, South African racism and Israeli expansionism. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the African countries and peoples in their efforts to develop national economy, seek economic independence and establish a new international economic order.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's forthcoming friendly visit is the second one ever paid by a Chinese premier to Africa and follows Premier Zhou Enlai's visit in the 1960's. This is an important event in the history of relations between China and African countries. On behalf of the one billion Chinese people, he will extend cordial regards to the African peoples and through the visit study their experience of construction. His visit will further enhance understanding, friendship, unity and cooperation between China and African countries. We are deeply convinced that the premier's visit undoubtedly will further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the African countries. The friendship between the Chinese people and the African peoples will be similar to flowers in spring that grow more and more luxuriantly and beautifully.

#### EGYPT'S MUBARAK NOTES NEW ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT

OW181558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 18 (XINHUA correspondent) -- "Egypt has entered a new stage of an economic management and reformation program," President Husni Mubarak declared at the recent congress of the ruling National Democratic Party.

This signifies that Egypt is making efforts to readjust its economic policies with a view to improving its economic condition.

The "open door" policy adopted in 1974 has brought about radical changes to Egypt's economy. Its GNP saw an increase of 8-9 percent annually since 1975 with the figure reaching 34.4 billion Egyptian pounds (about 41 billion U.S. dollars) in 1981-82. However, the policy had certain negative aspects. The bulk of the foreign aid went to non-productive sectors while industry and agriculture were more or less neglected.



This gradually led to an imbalance between consumption and production and between import and export. The inflation kept going up with the financial deficit in fiscal 1981-82 reaching 3.9 billion Egyptian pounds (about 4.6 billion U.S. dollars). Industrial and agricultural production slowed down and the country had to depend more heavily on foreign aid.

President Mubarak began to seek ways of reviving the economy after he assumed office in October last year. He declared that while the "open door" policy should be adhered to, some readjustments and reforms were necessary.

He stressed the need to "turn a consuming economy into a productive economy", that is, economic policies should be beneficial to the country's industrial and agricultural developments on the basis of self-reliance. Accordingly, the government in this fiscal year allocated 900 million Egyptian pounds (about 1,080 million U.S. dollars) for reclamation of land and food production, and 1.5 billion Egyptian pounds (about 1.8 billion U.S. dollars) for industrial investments.

Priority has been given to industry and agriculture in the current five-year plan (1982-1987) which was made public later last month.

Private investments from domestic resources are encouraged. According to a law recently adopted by the government, Egyptian private investors enjoy the same rights as their foreign counterparts, including exemption of commercial and industrial profit taxes for five years. While domestic private investments are expected to rise to 24 percent of the total during the period of the current five year plan, foreign investors are also welcome.

The government has also taken measures to reform the management system of state-run enterprises which have 80 percent of the country's total capital. Production in these enterprises will be managed by a board which can work out its own policies on prices and wages for its employees.

Strict limitation has been put on the use of privately owned foreign exchanges and the influx of luxurious consumer goods. At the same time, export items have been granted tax-free treatment and their prices have been adjusted to relieve the deficit in foreign trade.

President Mubarak has called on the people to make strenuous efforts to carry out the reformation program. Although there are bound to be twists and turns on the way forward, it is the common aspiration of the Egyptian people to reform their economy and to consolidate their political independence through economic independence.

REAGAN: FOREIGN TROOPS MUST LEAVE LEBANON 'NOW'

OW171942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 17 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan said in an interview yesterday that "the time is now" for foreign troops to withdraw from Lebanon.

THE WASHINGTON POST, which reported the interview today, quoted administration officials as saying that Reagan was growing impatient with Israeli demands that all remaining forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization be withdrawn from Lebanon before other troops leave.

"The Government of Lebanon should be sovereign over its own territory, and we think the time has come now for the foreign forces that are in there -- Syria, Israel and the remnant of the PLO that is in there -- to get out," said Reagan.

He added that "for those countries to delay in getting out now places them in the position of being occupying armies."

THE WASHINGTON POST also reported that U.S. special envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper have been in the Middle East for weeks to help negotiate foreign troop withdrawal but little progress has been made because Israel has put forward unreasonable conditions during the negotiations.

It noted that Reagan's remarks reflect the growing concern shared by high officials in the administration that the stalemate on the troop withdrawals is getting in the way of serious discussions of the Middle East peace initiative he put forward last September 1, and that the initiative will lose its initial momentum when Israel and other foreign forces remain in Lebanon indefinitely.

It also noted that Reagan made the comment before he is to meet King Husayn of Jordan in Washington next week. The United States has always wanted Jordan to participate in the Middle East peace process, but this certainly cannot be done when Israel still occupies one third of the Lebanese territory.

#### ISRAELI 'CONCESSIONS' MASK DOMINATION OF LEBANON

OW191852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 19 Dec 82

["Commentary: U.S. Proposal for Partial Troop Withdrawal and Israeli New Trick -- by XINHUA Correspondent Rui Yingjie" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, December 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and his assistant Morris Draper have been back to the Middle East for shuttles between Beirut and Jerusalem with a new U.S. proposal.

They were reported to try to break the deadlock in negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. Only a couple of days after their arrival, it was reported that headway had been made in their talks with leaders of Lebanon and Israel. Israel expressed optimism as Prime Minister Menahem Begin said on Wednesday in Jerusalem that he believed that his country would soon conclude an agreement with Lebanon.

All this created an impression that thanks to U.S. efforts and Israeli concessions, a step forward, somehow, seemed to have been taken in negotiations on the pullout of foreign troops from Lebanon.

It is, however, easy to know what exactly all this means if only one pays attention to the "concessions" the United States has required Israel to make and the prerequisites demanded by Israel before making "concessions".

According to the new U.S. proposal, Syrian and Palestinian troops will withdraw from the north to the Al-Biqa' Valley, east Lebanon, while Israeli forces will withdraw from their occupied 'Alayn mountains along the Beirut-Damascus international highway to the areas between the coastal town of Damur, 15 kilometers south of Lebanon, and the Ash-Shuf Mountains, a withdrawal of less than 10 kilometers.

Israel also demanded that after the limited withdrawal of Israeli troops, the Lebanese Government must negotiate with it to conclude a "non-aggression agreement" as a prerequisite for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

As disclosed, the Israeli "non-aggression" calls for:

- Israeli maintenance of its military positions near the Al-Biqa' Valley about 10 kms to the southeast of Beirut;
- Establishment of a security zone between south Lebanon and Israel;
- Supervising Lebanese territorial sky and waters;
- Recognition of the legal presence of the Israeli-supported troops in south Lebanon;
- Establishment of an Israeli diplomatic organ in Beirut;
- Opening borders to Israel to let its merchants move freely and dump Israeli goods into Lebanese market.

The Israeli requests show that Israel is trying to replace its present military occupation by more naked, overall military, political and economic controls of Lebanon.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil made it clear in a speech on December 16 that Lebanon will refuse the Israeli requests.

Meanwhile, reports from Washington said the United States would make efforts for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon in the first quarter of 1983. However, it made no mention of the Israeli demands while talking about withdrawal.

The U.S. is assuming a righteous posture as if it has devoted itself to establishing Lebanese security and stability. But as a matter of fact, it always stands on the Israeli side. Both the U.S. and Israel are trying to exploit some Lebanese' eager aspiration for an earliest possible withdrawal of foreign troops to force these people to swallow that bitter pill concocted by Israelis.

The Lebanese question can never be solved by so doing.



STATE COUNCIL PUBLISHES 1983 ECONOMIC PLAN

OW190820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- The State Council today published the national economic and social development plan for 1983 adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Following is a summary of the plan:

The main task for the 1983 national economic and social development is to continue implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement and place improving economic results above all. Specific tasks and major indices are as follows:

1. Ensure a steady increase in grain production, while boosting a diversified economy and bringing about an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery.

The total agricultural output value in 1983 is planned to rise four percent over the estimated figure of 1982. Grain output will be 342.5 million tons, 7.5 million tons above the expected 1982 output, and cotton, 3.37 million tons, an increase of 70,000 tons over this year's estimated figure.

It is imperative to continue implementing various rural economic policies formulated by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, consolidate and perfect all forms of the responsibility system in agricultural production and further enhance peasants' enthusiasm for action.

2. Further readjust the product mix, and strive for the improvement of economic results and a sustained, steady increase in industrial production.

The 1983 industrial output value is planned to grow four percent over the estimated figure of 1982, and a five percent increase is the goal in implementing the plan. The output of yarn will be 3.32 million tons, 0.3 percent more than 1982's expected output; sugar, 3.7 million tons, an increase of 8.2 percent; and there are to be fairly big increases in output of bicycles, wristwatches, washing machines, cameras and other durable consumer goods. Coal output will be 670 million tons, up 3.1 percent, compared with this year's estimated output. The output of crude oil will be 100 million tons, maintaining the same production level in each of the past two years. Electricity output will be 338,000 million kilowatt-hours, a four percent increase.

Because of the energy shortage, steel output is targetted at 35.5 million tons, one million tons less than this year's estimated figure. Output of chemical fertilizers will be 12.55 million tons, roughly the estimated figure for 1982. Cement output will be 92 million tons, up 2.2 percent, and timber output, 50.85 million cubic meters, an increase of 1.7 percent.

In transportation, the 1983 volume of cargo carried through railways is set at 1,120 million to 1,140 million tons, 20 million to 40 million tons more than the estimated figure of 1982.

Short-distance transport should be handled through waterways and highways as much as possible in order to ease the strain on railways. Efforts must be made to develop posts and telecommunications and civil aviation.

3. Strive to increase revenues and reduce expenditures, and continue to maintain the balance between state revenue and expenditure and between credit receipts and payments.

The state budget for 1983 sets total revenue at 123,200 million yuan, 12,500 million yuan more than in 1982. Total expenditure is set at 126,200 million yuan, an increase of 12,500 million yuan. On balance, the deficit will come to 3,000 million yuan.

4. Exercise strict control over the volume of total investment in fixed assets, accelerate construction of key energy and transport projects and selectively promote technical transformation of existing enterprises.

The 1983 total investment in fixed assets is set at 74,700 million yuan, 4,300 million yuan less than in 1982. Of this, investment in capital construction will amount to 50,700 million yuan, a decrease of 1,800 million yuan, and funds for financing equipment replacement and technical transformation of existing enterprises will come to 24,000 million yuan, 2,500 million yuan less.

Of the total investment in capital construction, there will be fairly big increases in construction of key projects. The funds for equipment replacement and technical transformation will be used mainly to save consumption of energy resources and raw materials, reduce costs, restructure the product mix, upgrade the product property and quality, raise the multi-purpose utilization rate of resources and improve the environment so as to achieve real technical updating.

5. Better organize circulation of commodities and aim to expand foreign trade.

The purchasing power for 1983 is planned to be 276,000 million yuan, 20,000 million yuan or 7.8 percent more than the estimated figure of 1982. Of this, cities and towns will increase 6,800 million yuan and the rural areas will increase 13,200 million yuan. Commercial departments must strengthen market prediction and organize well the supply of commodities.

The total volume of import and export trade is set at 68,400 million yuan, an increase of 14.5 percent over the estimated 1982 figure. Of this amount, export volume will be 32,800 million yuan, up 4.8 percent and import volume will be 35,700 million yuan, up 25.3 percent. Efforts will be made to increase export, especially the export of machinery and electrical products. Active efforts will be made to continue to use foreign funds effectively and import in a planned manner advanced technology that meets the needs of the country, especially the need in technical transformation of the industry.

6. Strengthen scientific and technical research and popularization and application of scientific research results and intensify the training of personnel.

In 1983, systematic efforts will be made to tackle key technical problems and to popularize scientific and technical results outlined in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. A long-term plan for development and research is slated to be worked out and technical personnel will be organized to participate in the execution of the technical transformation program of various trades and industries.

Colleges and universities are scheduled to take further steps to readjust their course structures and fields of study and strive to improve teaching quality. In 1983, colleges and universities will enroll 341,000 students, increasing an estimated 27,000 from 1982 and secondary technical schools will enroll 434,000 students, increasing an estimated 18,000 over 1982. All forms of adult education should be supported. These include television colleges, correspondence colleges and evening colleges. Meanwhile, work must be done well to train cadres.

7. Continue to improve the material and cultural life of the urban and rural population on the basis of production being developed.

Further efforts are needed for family planning to work well successfully in controlling the growth of the population, especially in the countryside. The national natural population growth rate in 1982 is estimated to be 13.5 per thousand and in 1983 the figure will be controlled at under 14 per thousand.

Primary education and secondary must be run well. All approaches should be adopted to organize the peasants and workers to improve their general knowledge and learn political and scientific knowledge in order to raise their cultural and scientific knowledge level.

Efforts will be continued to increase employment in rural and urban areas. In 1983, jobs for 5.5 million young people will be arranged.

The incomes of urban and rural population will be further increased. In 1983, the payroll in state-owned units is planned to increase 3,000 million yuan over the 1982 estimated figure to reach 74,000 million yuan. The peasants' income will continue to rise on the basis of increased agricultural production and lowered production costs.

Great efforts will be made to continue to improve the living conditions for urban workers and staff members and efficiently organize the production and supply of building materials needed in the countryside. Further steps will be taken to protect the environment and reduce pollution, strengthen labor protection and encourage safety production.

The mass patriotic sanitation campaign will be carried on in depth to reduce the incidence of diseases.

Further development will be made in art and literature, radio broadcasting and television, press and publication and other cultural undertakings. The creative atmosphere for art and literature will be encouraged.

In order to fulfill or overfulfill the 1983 plan, it is necessary to improve economic results. This calls for continued efforts to restructure and readjust the existing enterprises, institute and perfect the economic responsibility system, encourage technological progress and actively improve planning and management.

#### STATE COUNCIL'S FIGURES FOR 1982 ECONOMIC PLAN

OW190303 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- China's 1982 national economic plan is expected to be fulfilled or overfulfilled, with a five percent increase in agricultural output value and a seven percent increase in industrial output value from last year, according to figures released by the State Council today.

Grain output is estimated to increase more than 10 million tons from 1981 to reach 335 million tons, topping the peak 1979 figure. Cotton output is estimated to be 332,000 tons more than last year to reach 3.3 million tons. The output of oil-bearing seeds is estimated to be 11 million tons, 800,000 tons more than 1981. Increases will also be registered in the output of sugar-bearing crops, silkworm cocoons, tea, pork, mutton and beef.

1982 will be the fourth consecutive year of increases for light industry, registering a growth rate of 5.1 percent in terms of output value.

Output of bicycles is expected to be 32 percent up from last year; sewing machines, 19.5 percent, and washing machines at least doubled. Big increases are also expected in sugar beer, synthetic detergents and plastic products.

Chemical fibers, chemical fabrics, salt, household porcelain and radio sets, whose production has been under control, showed some decreases compared with last year.

Heavy industry recovers fast after two years of economic readjustment, with total output value expected to increase 9 percent from last year.

Coal output will reach 650 million tons, 28 million tons more than last year, an increase of 4.6 percent. Crude oil output will be 101.7 million tons, about the same as last year. Electricity output will be 325,000 million kilowatt-hours, 15,700 million kilowatt-hours and 5.1 percent more than last year. Increases are also estimated for rolled steel, timber, cement, glass, acids, soda, chemical fertilizers, plastics, walking tractors, power generating equipment, motor vehicles, locomotives, railway wagons, ships and medical apparatus.

Plans for transport and posts and telecommunications can also be overfulfilled.

State revenue is projected to be 110,700 million yuan by the end of the year, 1,700 million yuan more than last year. State expenditure will reach 113,700 million yuan, 2,200 million yuan more than last year, showing a deficit of 3,000 million yuan.

Investment for capital construction is expected to reach 52,500 million yuan, 8,200 million yuan more than last year. The pace of construction of key projects has been quickened and investment returns on some projects improved. The investment for fixed assets is expected to reach 79,000 million yuan. Of this amount, investment for replacement and technical transformation projects will reach 26,500 million yuan, 4,000 million yuan more than last year.

Retail sales are expected to reach 256,000 million yuan, 21,000 million yuan or 8.9 percent more than last year. Retail sale prices have remained at the same level as at the end of last year but slightly higher than last year's average. There are no big changes in official market prices. Prices in rural markets rose slightly.

Total volume of import and export is expected to reach 59,800 million yuan, 92.6 percent of the planned figure, and 0.6 percent less than last year. Export quota is expected to be fulfilled and show a 0.5 percent increase from last year while import plan can be fulfilled by 85.7 percent and will be 1.9 percent less than last year.

Plans for scientific research is well fulfilled, with more research results and better application of the research results and better application of the research results carried out than before. The successful launching of a carrier rocket by submarines marked a new progress in science and technology.

Universities and colleges reported a total enrollment of 314,000, which is 35,000 more than last year. Enrollment in vocational and agricultural middle schools is expected to reach 490,000, which is 220,000 more than last year. The number of hospital beds is expected to be 43,000 more than last year.

Incomes continue to rise nationwide. The value of agricultural and sideline produce sold to the state by the peasants is estimated to be 10,000 million yuan more than last year. The payroll of workers and staff will reach 88,000 million yuan, 6,000 million yuan more than last year. The bank savings of rural and urban people at the end of October was 11,700 million yuan more than at the beginning of this year, with the total being 64,100 million yuan.

#### WAN LI TO ACT AS PREMIER DURING ZHAO'S ABSENCE

OW200122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li will act as premier during the absence of Premier Zhao Ziyang who is visiting ten African countries, it was stated in a State Council announcement issued here today.

## Sixth 5-Year Plan 'Excerpts'

HK171002 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 82 pp 1-4

[Text] The Sixth 5-Year Plan of the PRC for National Economic and Social Development (1981-1985)

(Approved by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 10 December 1982) (Excerpts)

## Preface

The Sixth 5-Year Plan of the PRC for National Economic and Social Development (1981-1985) has been formulated on the basis of conscientiously summing up our long experience in socialist construction after an overall analysis of the present situation in national economic and social development and in accordance with the strategic arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee for economic construction before the end of this century. This 5-year plan, which proceeds from the realities in China in taking a new socialist road for building a modern economy, is a continuation of the policy to readjust, restructure, reorganize and upgrade the national economy and enable it to develop steadily and healthily and will further promote the socialist modernization and improve the Chinese people's livelihood.

While steadily working for more and better economic results, the strategic objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in order to place China in the front ranks of world countries in terms of gross national income and output of major industrial and agricultural products, give a strong impetus to modernizing the entire national economy and enable the Chinese people to be comparatively well off both materially and culturally. To realize this objective, we must keep a firm hold on agriculture, energy and transport, and education and science, the three strategic priorities for promoting the national economy as a whole. To realize this objective, we must take the following two steps in our strategic planning: in the first decade, aim mainly at laying a solid foundation, accumulating strength and creating the necessary conditions; and in the second, usher in a new period of vigorous economic development. To accomplish this planning is a very arduous but glorious historical task.

The formulation and implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is a major step for realizing the gigantic objective for the two decades. During these 5 years, it is necessary to adopt effective measures in order to achieve stability and a certain growth rate in the economy and create better conditions for future economic and social development.

## Part One: The Basic Task and Composite Targets

## Chapter 1: The Basic Task

The basic task of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is to continue to implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, further solve the various problems left over from history that have obstructed the economic development, achieve a decisive victory in bringing about a fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation, and lay better foundations and create more favorable conditions for national economic and social development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The specific requirements of the basic task follow:

1. While working for more and better economic results, it is necessary to plan for a 4-percent annual increase and strive for a 5-percent increase in the implementation of the plan in industrial and agricultural production.



2. It is necessary to vigorously increase the production of farm produce, light and textile industry products and other manufactured goods for daily use needed by the people, increase the supply and improve the quality of consumer goods to meet the needs of growing purchasing power and changes in consumer structure, and maintain basic stability in market price.
3. It is necessary to energetically readjust the service orientation and product mix of heavy industry, lower the consumption of materials -- especially energy consumption -- and maintain a general balance between the production of the means of production and the means of subsistence.
4. It is necessary to carry out technical transformation of the existing key enterprises in a planned manner, extensively promote technical innovations with the emphasis on energy conservation, and at the same time concentrate necessary funds on stepping up the construction of energy and transport projects in order to do a good job in preparing for development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.
5. It is necessary to unify and organize the scientific and technical forces throughout the country in solving difficult scientific and technical problems and popularizing and applying the fruits of scientific and technical research, strive to develop education, science and other cultural undertakings, and promote the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization.
6. It is necessary to intensify the building of national defense and the national defense industry, study and develop new-type conventional and strategic weapons, and modernize the army's equipment.
7. By developing production, raising economic results and appropriately concentrating funds, it is necessary to stop the downward trend in the state financial revenues and enable the state to start to increase revenues so as to gradually increase expenditures for economic and cultural undertakings and ensure a basic balance between financial revenues and credits.
8. It is necessary to vigorously expand foreign trade, effectively utilize foreign capital and actively import advanced technical know-how in order to promote economic and technical development in the country.
9. It is necessary to strictly control the population growth, properly solve the employment problem of the urban labor force and continuously improve the urban and rural people's material and cultural livelihood on the basis of the development of production and evaluation of labor productive forces.
10. It is necessary to step up environmental protection, stop further environmental pollution and improve the environment of some key areas.

## Chapter 2. Gross Social Product, National Income and Economic Results

1. Gross Social Product: By 1985, the gross social product produced by agriculture, industry, building industry, transport and commerce, estimated on the basis of fixed 1980 prices, will reach 1,030 billion yuan, an increase of 180 billion yuan over the 850 billion yuan in 1980, achieving an average annual growth rate of 4 percent. Of this gross social product, the total output value of agriculture will be 266 billion yuan; an increase of 21.7 percent over the 218.7 billion yuan in 1980, achieving an average growth rate of 4 percent. The total output value of industry will be 605 billion yuan, an increase of 21.7 percent over the 497.2 billion yuan in 1980, achieving an average annual growth rate of 4 percent.
2. National Income: By 1985, the total national income will reach 445 billion yuan, an increase of 78.3 billion yuan over that in 1980, achieving an average annual increase of 15.6 billion yuan or an average annual growth rate of 4 percent, approaching or equivalent to the planned growth rates of the total output values of industry and agriculture.

By 1985, the consumption funds will account for 71 percent of the utilization amount from the national income, and the accumulation funds will account for about 29 percent of the utilization amount from the national income.

3. Economic Results: Improving economic results must be made a prerequisite in increasing the gross social product and national income. The following standards must be reached for various economic and technical targets:

(1) The quality of industrial products must meet the standards specified by the state. In addition, efforts must be made to raise the ratio of quality products. Departments in charge of industry should revise the current technical standards for industrial products so as to raise these standards still higher.

(2) Energy consumption per 100 million yuan worth of total industrial output value will drop from 81,500 dun in 1980 to between 71,500 and 68,200 dun in 1985, achieving an annual energy-saving rate of between 2.6 and 3.5 percent.

(3) By 1985, the steel products utilization rate of the key enterprises in the machine-building industry will be 3 percent higher than that in 1980.

(4) The productivity of the entire labor for state-run industrial enterprises will be heightened by an average of 2 percent annually.

(5) The comparable product costs of state-run industrial enterprises will be reduced 1 to 2 percent annually.

(6) The expenditures used by state-run commercial enterprises for the circulation of commodities will be reduced 1 to 2 percent annually.

(7) In state-run industrial enterprises, the number of days allowed for turnover of circulating funds will be shortened from 114 days in 1980 to 105 days in 1985; in state-run commercial enterprises, the number will be shortened from 165 days in 1980 to 163 days in 1985.

All leading organs, economic management departments and grassroots economic units must give priority to raising economic results. In accordance with the overall needs of the country, they should clearly define their respective economic and technical targets and adopt effective measures to supervise and ensure their fulfillment.

### Chapter 3: Finance and Credit

#### Section One: State Revenues

The state financial revenues will reach 127.4 billion yuan in 1985, 18.9 billion yuan more than in 1980 and an average annual increase of 3.8 billion yuan, or 3.3 percent. The state financial revenues will total 595.3 billion yuan in the 5 years.

#### Section Two: Expenditures

The state expenditures will reach 130.4 billion yuan in 1985, an increase of 9.2 billion yuan over 1980. The state expenditures will total 609.8 billion yuan in the 5 years, including 583.6 billion yuan for domestic expenditures and 26.2 billion yuan for expenditures on capital construction projects built with foreign loans.

In state expenditures, we will, first of all, guarantee funds for the construction of key projects, gradually increase expenditures on educational, scientific, cultural, public health and physical culture undertakings, and, at the same time, ensure the essential needs for military and administrative spending, repay foreign debts, give due consideration to expenses in other fields, and help the minority nationality areas and the economically underdeveloped regions develop their economy and culture. Arrangements for the main expenditures during the 5 years follow:

1. Appropriations (including foreign loans) for capital construction total 170 billion yuan, an average of 34 billion yuan per annum, 29.9 percent of the total expenditure, and 10.2 percent less than the 38.1 percent during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.
2. Allocations for education, science, culture, public health and physical culture amount to 96.7 billion yuan, an average of 19.3 billion yuan per annum, 15.9 percent of the total expenditure (including 16.8 percent in 1985), and 4.9 percent more than the 11 percent during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.
3. Appropriations for financing agriculture amount to 38.7 billion yuan, averaging 7.7 billion yuan annually and consisting of 6.3 percent of the total expenditure, roughly, the same level as in the Fifth 5-Year Plan.
4. Expenditures on national defense and preparations against war account for 88.3 billion yuan, an average of 17.7 billion yuan annually, 14.5 percent of the total expenditure or 2 percent less than the 16.5 percent during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.
5. Expenditures on administration and management amount to 40.8 billion yuan, an average of 8.2 billion yuan per annum, 6.7 percent of the total expenditure, or 1.8 percent more than the 4.9 percent in the previous 5-year plan.
6. Development funds in aid to the minority nationality areas and the economically underdeveloped regions take 2.5 billion yuan, 2.2 billion yuan more than the 300 billion yuan during the previous 5-year plan.
7. Payments on the principal and interest of foreign loans take 24.3 billion yuan, averaging 4.9 billion yuan per annum.
8. The central reserve funds account for 4 billion yuan and the local working capital [ji dong cai li 8541 0520 6299 0500] and reserve funds take 6.8 billion yuan.

#### Section Three: Measures For Increasing Revenues and Retrenching Expenditures

The balance of financial revenues and expenditures during the 5 years shows an annual deficit of about 3 billion yuan. The deficit in 1981 was 2.5 billion yuan. In implementing the annual plan from henceforth, we must strive to bring the deficit below 3 billion yuan. The basic measures for achieving this target are increasing production, raising economic results, and, at the same time, changing the situation in which funds are excessively scattered so that the state can concentrate necessary funds, maintain an appropriate proportion of state revenues in the entire national income, and ensure a balance between central financial revenues and expenditures.

#### Section Four: Credit Receipts, Payments and Issuance of Currency

The sources for credit funds will increase 192.5 billion yuan and the utilization of credit funds will increase 217 billion yuan. In light of the reality, some currency are issued.

Vigorous efforts must be made to overfulfill the savings deposit plan and strictly control issuance of loans in accordance with the plan in order to ensure a basic balance between credit receipts and payments, and to prevent credit inflation. It is necessary to effectively supervise loans and control issuance of currency.

#### Chapter 4: Investment in Fixed Assets

In the 5 years, total investment in fixed assets for units owned by the whole people throughout the country will be 360 billion yuan, including 230 billion yuan for capital construction and 130 billion yuan for updating equipment and technical transformation.



## Section One: Capital Construction

Of capital construction investment, energy and transport are priorities, and appropriate arrangements are made for agricultural development, the textile and other light industries, the metallurgical industry and the chemical and building materials industries, as well as for education, science, culture, public health service, urban public utilities, commerce and foreign trade.

Investment funds are distributed among various sectors as follows:

The fuel and power industries will receive 58.63 billion yuan, of which 17.93 billion yuan are earmarked for the coal industry, 15.47 billion yuan for the petroleum industry, 20.73 billion yuan for the power industry, and 4.5 billion yuan for major energy-saving measures.

Communications and transport services will receive 29.83 billion yuan, of which 17.29 billion yuan are earmarked for railways, 9.61 billion yuan for other transport facilities, 580 million yuan for civil aviation, and 2.35 billion yuan for post and telecommunications services.

Agriculture, forestry, water conservancy and meteorological services will receive 14.13 billion yuan.

The textile and other light industries will receive 13.98 billion yuan.

A total of 7.28 billion yuan will be invested in the forestry and building materials industries.

The metallurgical industry will receive 17.51 billion yuan.

The chemical industry will receive 11.43 billion yuan.

A total of 1.49 billion yuan are earmarked for geological exploration.

The machine-building industry will receive 2.89 billion yuan.

Other industries will receive 8.46 billion yuan.

A total of 9.43 billion yuan will be invested in science, education, culture, public health service and physical culture.

A total of 6.26 billion yuan are earmarked for the development of commerce and foreign trade.

A total of 17.88 billion yuan are earmarked for housing for workers and staff members, urban public utilities and environmental protection.

A total of 30.8 billion yuan are earmarked for earthquake rehabilitation in Tangshan and Tianjin, support for underdeveloped areas and other construction projects.

A total of 890 large- and medium-sized construction projects will be undertaken, of which 400 will be completed. The remainder will be carried over for continued construction during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

New production capacities to be added to the major industries and transport services are as follows:

Coal industry: One hundred one coal pits will be built, adding 80 million tons in new production capacity;

**Power industry:** Ten hydroelectric power stations and 27 thermal power stations will be completed. These and the partially completed power stations will add 12.9 million kilowatts in installed capacity, of which 3.2 million kilowatts will be hydroelectric power;

**Petroleum industry:** Production capacity for crude oil will be increased by 35 million tons;

**Railways:** The plan provides for laying 2,067 kilometers of rails, electrifying 2,511 kilometers and double-tracking 1,689 kilometers of the present railways.

**Harbors:** Fifty-four deep-water berths will be completed, increasing the handling capacity of China's harbors by 100 million tons;

**Building materials industry:** Twenty-five cement factories will be completed, increasing cement production capacity by 12.4 million tons;

**Forestry industry:** Logging and hauling capacity will be increased by 3.2 million cubic meters;

**Textile industry:** Twelve chemical fiber projects will be completed, increasing chemical fiber production capacity by 380,000 dun. Six cotton spinning plants and 6 woolen spinning plants will be completed, adding 300,000 new cotton spindles (and another 4.4 million spindles through equipment updating and technical transformation) and 200,000 new woolen spindles (and another 270,000 spindles through equipment updating and technical transformation);

**Light industry:** Sugar production capacity will be increased by 500,000 tons, paper production capacity by 310,000 tons and salt production capacity by 1.03 million tons. In addition, equipment updating and technical transformation will further increase sugar production by 1.38 million tons, paper production capacity by 750,000 tons and salt production capacity by 340,000 tons.

**Metallurgical industry:** Priority will be given to the first stage construction of the Baoshan steel complex so that its blast furnaces will start operation in 1985 with an initial production capacity of 3 million tons of iron, 3 million tons of steel and 500,000 tons of seamless steel tubes;

**Chemical industry:** Production capacity of synthetic ammonia, phosphate fertilizer and ethylene will be increased by 1,525,000 tons, 46,000 tons and 115,000 tons respectively.

Specific funds are earmarked for scientific research, technical and economic appraisal, exploration and design and other preliminary work on 279 selected projects during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period to make it dovetail with long-range development plans.

#### Section Two: Equipment Updating and Technical Transformation

A total of 130 billion yuan will be invested for equipment updating and technical transformation. Of this amount, 13.1 billion yuan will come from the state coffers; 38.5 billion yuan will be bank loans; and depreciation funds and other self-raised funds (including use of foreign investment) of localities, departments and enterprises will make up the remaining 78.4 billion yuan.

Updating and transformation should be aimed at improving product mix and enhancing product property and quality with the emphasis on saving energy and raw and semifinished materials. The plan includes updating the equipment and technology of the existing enterprises, rational use of resources and bringing serious pollution under control, popularizing the application of the results of scientific and technological research that are proved effective, and increasing the production capacity of light industrial products which are in short supply.

## Section Three: Strive To Increase Investment Returns

It is imperative to strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets ensuring that the needs of energy, transport and other key projects and of the technical transformation of the existing enterprises are met, while curtailing blind construction to expand the capacity of the processing industries in general. The stress of every capital construction, equipment updating and technical transformation project should be to shorten the building cycles and reduce construction costs. Every effort should be made to increase the investment returns.

The major measures for controlling the scale of investment and increasing investment returns are:

1. The overall scale of investment in fixed assets, including state budgeted funds, self-raised funds and bank loans, must go through overall balancing by the State Planning Commission and the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional planning commissions and must be brought in line with the unified state plan.
2. All large- and medium-sized capital construction projects are subject to examination and approval by the State Planning Commission; small capital construction projects are subject to examination and approval by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional planning commissions and relevant departments of the State Council; and, except for those that the enterprises are entitled to undertake according to state regulations, all projects for technical transformation are subject to joint examination and approval by the appropriate planning commissions and economic commissions at different levels according to their authorities.
3. All construction projects must be undertaken in strict compliance with the procedures for capital construction. No project shall be included in the annual construction plan, still less shall it be started hastily, without prior feasibility studies and technical and economic appraisal, or without such preparatory work as adequate prospecting and designing.
4. It is necessary to improve designing and strengthening construction management. It is necessary to revise and draw up engineering and construction standards and norms and to strengthen basic work focusing on increasing economic results. It is necessary to consolidate the construction enterprises in an all-round way, improve management and administration, increase labor efficiency and ensure engineering quality.
5. It is necessary to reexamine and set reasonable standards for budgetary estimates and budgets of investments in fixed assets, as well as reasonable standards for charges, in order to reduce project costs.
6. As regards large- and medium-sized projects already decided on, the following must be done step-by-step: fix the scale of construction, total amount of investment, time schedule, returns on investment and conditions for cooperation with other units.
7. It is necessary to improve the system under which a project is checked, accepted under completion and put into operation.
8. It is necessary to continue to implement the system of construction investment under which charges are made for use of the completed project and to implement step by step the system under which the construction of projects is undertaken by contractors.
9. All types of investments in capital construction are to be placed under the centralized control of the Construction Bank of China, which is to supervise their use according to plan.

## Chapter 5: Goals of Scientific and Technological Development and Training of Competent Personnel

By taking major scientific and technological problems in economic and social development and popularizing the application of results of scientific and technological research, our goals are to achieve some breakthroughs in solving the key technical problems that exist in the weak links of the national economy, mainly energy saving and exploitation, communications and transport, agriculture and multipurpose use of resources; to make some progress in environmental protection, urban and rural construction, medical and public health services, family planning and other social undertakings; and to get well prepared in science and technology for development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

In science and technology, the state will mainly tackle 100 major problems in 38 scientific and technological research projects in 8 fields. The most important projects are:

1. to breed a number of superior new varieties of rice, wheat, soybean, corn, cotton, sugar crops, rape, and animals and fowls, and to set up perfect breeding systems;
2. research in large-scale integrated circuit technology and its industrial production technology and equipment as well as development of computer technology;
3. energy exploitation and energy-saving technology;
4. research in chemical fiber spinning technology and fabric dyeing and finishing equipment;
5. research in raising the level of crude oil processing and comprehensive utilization of petrochemicals;
6. research in comprehensive utilization of the associated ores in the three big mines at Jinchuan, Panzhihua and Baotou; improve red hematite ore dressing technology; and new types of key materials urgently needed by the defense, electronics and other industries.
7. development of the 2,050-millimeter hot continuous rolling machine, the 600,000-kilowatt thermal power generating unit, extra high-tension alternating current transmission and transformer equipment, offshore petroleum drilling and extraction equipment and other complete sets of large equipment.

Some of the above-mentioned projects are to be completed or will make important progress during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

In popularizing the results of scientific and technological research, the state will put into nationwide use the results of 40 key scientific and technological research projects.

Basic research will be steadily developed while tackling key scientific and technological research projects, popularizing results of scientific and technological research and strengthening research of key application and development projects.

Vigorous efforts will be made to strengthen the training of competent personnel in all fields. On the basis of improving the quality of teaching, higher education and secondary professional education will be developed and the rotational training of on-the-job cadres will be carried out. The number of newly admitted students in institutions of higher education in general will increase from 280,000 in 1980 to 400,000 in 1985, and the total enrollment in these institutions will increase from 1,144,000 in 1980 to 1.3 million in 1985. In the 5 years, 1.5 million students will

graduate from colleges, and in 1985 there will be 1.5 million students attending television, correspondence and evening courses. In 1985, a total of 20,000 post-graduate students will be admitted, 5.5 times the number in 1980, and 45,000 are to complete their postgraduate studies in the 5 years.

#### Chapter 6: Goals of Development of the People's Livelihood and Social Undertakings

The annual natural population growth rate will be kept under 13 per thousand during the 5-year period.

A total of 29 million new jobs will be provided in cities and towns during the 5-year period.

The total payroll for staff and workers will increase at an average of 4.9 percent annually.

The peasants' per capita net income will increase at an average of 6 percent annually.

The consumption level of residents in cities and rural areas will go up at an average of 4.1 percent annually.

A total of 310 million square meters of housing will be constructed in cities and towns throughout the country during the 5-year period; 2.5 billion square meters of new houses will be completed in the rural areas.

The number of hospital beds will increase by 250,000, and the number of professional health workers will increase by 600,000.

There will be a fairly big development in the cultural, art, radio and television broadcasting, newspapers, publishing, sports and other fields.

#### Part Two: Development Plans of the Economic Departments

##### Chapter 7: Agriculture

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, agriculture will continue to be placed at an important strategic position so that the agricultural economy will continue to be enhanced.

All forms of production responsibility systems in the rural areas must be stabilized, and these systems must be perfected and improved, step by step, on the basis of summing up the masses' practical experience. New agricultural science and technology must be energetically adopted and popularized so that the conditions for agricultural production will be improved. To achieve an overall increase in agricultural production, production of cereal crops must never be slackened and economic diversification must be actively developed.

##### Section One: Agricultural Crops

The targets for major agricultural outputs by 1985 are as follows:

Grain: 360 million dun, an increase of 12.3 percent over 1980. Of this amount, 11.5 million dun will be soybean, an increase of 44.8 percent over 1980;

Cotton: 3.6 million dun, an increase of 33 percent over 1980;

Oil-bearing crops: 10.5 million dun, an increase of 36.5 percent over 1980;

Sugar crops: 46.7 million dun, an increase of 60.4 percent over 1980. Of this amount, 35.88 million dun will be sugarcane and 10.82 million dun will be beets;



Tobacco: 1.3 million dun, an increase of 81 percent over 1980;

By setting the areas for growing major agricultural crops and the amounts of products to be procured, by making procurement contracts and by carrying out correct pricing policies, the peasants will be guided in making rational plans for various crops so that the supply of agricultural products will be compatible with the needs of society. Areas for growing cereal crops must be maintained at 1.7 billion mu nationwide and must not be reduced any further; but the size within a province or autonomous region may be appropriately adjusted according to local conditions. Areas for growing cotton must be maintained at about 85 million mu nationwide; rational readjustments may be made among different localities. Areas for growing rapeseed must be controlled. Areas for growing tobacco must be kept at about 8 million mu. The state will set the requisition base through purchase and other procurement quotas for major agricultural and sideline products. Certain products that exceed the base amounts or quotas will be purchased at higher or lower prices; other products that are not purchased by the state may be marketed by the peasants themselves.

To further arouse the production enthusiasm of the peasants in the grain producing areas, the state will give them preferential treatment in terms of investment and allocation of supplies and will intensify the construction of bases for production of cash crops in a planned manner. At the same time the state will actively support those provinces and autonomous regions that have to import foodgrain to develop grain production.

With regard to agricultural production know-how, positive efforts will be exerted to select and popularize fine seed strains; more fertilizer will be used and composition of chemical fertilizer and know-how in applying fertilizer will be improved; construction of water conservancy works and control of insect pests will be intensified; modern agricultural know-how will be energetically popularized and developed; supply of diesel oil, electricity, farm machines and implements essential for agricultural production will be ensured; and state-owned farms will be better run by improving their management.

#### Section Two: Animal Husbandry

By 1985 the output of pork, beef and mutton will reach 14.6 million dun, topping that of 1980 by 21 percent. Output of eggs and milk must be increased and the breeding of various fine strains of animals, fowls, bees and rabbits peculiar to certain localities, and the breeding of such rare animals as minks and musk deer should be developed.

All policies must be earnestly implemented. Animal husbandry should be developed with state, collective and individual efforts. Household breeding businesses and professional breeding households should be promoted. The internal structure of animal husbandry should continue to be readjusted. This means that while developing pig raising, the breeding of cattle, sheep and rabbits -- which are principally herbivorous -- should also be developed. The composition of livestock should be restructured. The number of female animals should be increased. The measures for fattening young livestock for slaughter during the same year should be popularized. The construction of pastures and grassland should be expedited. By 1985, the area of artificial pastures will be expanded to 100 million mu from 32 million mu in 1980. Feed processing should be developed by various means such as the setting up of a factory with joint efforts in order to make full use of byproducts such as chaff, bran and rice dregs from food processing. The breeding of dairy cattle and dairy goats by collectives and individual rural households should be energetically developed in the outskirts of large- and medium-size cities and in the vicinity of large industrial and mining districts so that cities' milk supplies will increase.

#### Section Three: Aquatic Production

By 1985, the output of aquatic products should reach 5.1 million dun, an increase of 13 percent over that of 1980. By 1985, the output of fresh water products should

reach 1.6 million dun, topping that of 1980 by 78 percent, and the output of sea water products should reach 550,000 dun, or a 25 percent increase over 1980.

The right to use lakes, small reservoirs, dams, various types of water surfaces and beaches must be further ensured. Breeding by professional contractors and rural households, which are mainly composed of professional and selected households, should be actively developed. All forms of joint operations should be encouraged. By 1985, there should be 59 million mu of water surfaces, or 16 million mu more than in 1980, for fresh water breeding, and there should be 2.5 million mu of sea water surface or 500,000 mu more than in 1980, for sea water breeding.

#### Section Four: The Rural Industry and Sideline Occupations

The value of industrial output and sideline occupations in the rural areas should increase faster. The existing rural enterprises engaged in industrial and sideline production must be restructured and improved, and their operation and management must be strengthened. All localities must clearly chart a course for the development of the rural enterprises engaged in industrial and sideline production in accordance with the state's relevant laws and regulations and the principle that such production is beneficial for agricultural production, will not undermine the natural resources and will not compete with the large industrial enterprises for energy and raw materials. These enterprises must also be assisted in improving their operation, management and production of marketable, quality products.

#### Section Five: Water Conservancy Projects

The principal goal is to consolidate the existing flood-control capabilities of such large rivers as the Huang He, Chang Jiang, Huai He and Hai He in order to ensure the safety of the important dams and major cities. Water supply problems in northern China's major areas are to be resolved. Efforts are to be exerted to complete the Panjiakou and Daheiding Dams and the project to divert the water of the Luan River into Tianjin so that the water shortage problem in Beijing and Tianjin can be eased. Water conservancy projects in such major commodity grain producing areas as the Sanjiang plain in Helongjiang, and the areas surrounding Jiangxi's Poyang Lake, Hunan's Dongting Lake and Anhui's Pi-Shi-Hang irrigation district are to be carried out so that the irrigation systems of these areas can be improved step-by-step.

Local water conservation construction will be strengthened. Besides, peasants will further be mobilized to accumulate funds through labor for carrying out effective water conservation projects.

#### Section Six: Meteorological Work

According to the requirements for "accuracy, promptness and economy," essential modern know-how will be adopted, the existing technical potential will be tapped, and meteorological intelligence, weather forecast and climate information and other means will be used to serve economic construction and national defense so that favorable weather conditions can be utilized and losses caused by natural disasters can be reduced.

### Chapter 8: Forestry

#### Section One: Afforestation

Shelterbelt networks in northwest, north and northeast China will continue to be planted. Vigorous efforts will be made to plant farmland forest networks in plains and waterway areas and to promote tree-planting around houses and villages and along rivers and roads. Concentrated efforts should be made to plant fast growing, high-yield forests and economic forests.

A total of 290 million mu will be afforested across the country. Efforts will be made to guarantee the quality of forests planted and to raise the preservation rate to over

60 percent by 1985 so that the percentage of forest-covered land in our country will be further increased.

Efforts will be made to fully arouse the initiatives of all sectors to carry out a well-organized, all-people, obligatory, tree-planting campaign. Mountain and forest rights will be defined and maintained, and the system of responsibility in various forms will be established and perfected. The policy of attaching equal importance to planting and management should be seriously implemented, and the management and protection of forests should be strengthened. People who have infringed on other's forest rights and who have damaged forests shall be punished by law.

#### Section Two: The Cutting and Shipment of Timber

A total of 55 million cubic meters of timber will be produced by 1985, an increase of 2.6 percent over 1980. Of this, 31 million cubic meters will be delivered to the state, up 1.3 percent from 1980. During the 5-year period, the area of reforestation will be 39.1 million mu, of which 31 million mu will be artificially reforested. The newly added timber production capacity will reach 3.2 million cubic meters.

The state timber policy should be seriously implemented, and the amount of felling should be strictly controlled. It is not permitted to assign state-owned forests to the collectives or individuals, and the collectives should not assign tracts of forest to the masses. Firm and forceful measures should be taken to stop wanton felling of trees. The timber production and delivery plan worked out by the State Council should be strictly implemented.

No felling should be carried out beyond the planned quota, and no timber destined for the state should be intercepted or retained locally. The planned purchase and marketing of timber by the state should be strictly enforced. Free timber markets should be closed, and the trading of timber at negotiated prices, either disguised or otherwise, will be banned.

#### Section Three: Forest Industry

Vigorous efforts should be made to develop the production of plywood, using leftovers from timber felling, lumbering and processing as raw materials. Continued efforts should be made to carry out the multipurpose use of timber and the production of rosin, tannin extracts, shellac and other forest chemical products.

#### Chapter 9: Consumer Industry

##### Section One: Textile Industry

Cotton textile industry: A total of 3.59 millions tons of yard and 15.3 billion meters of cloth will be produced in 1985, up 22.8 percent and 18.3 billion meters respectively from 1980. The cotton textile capacity will be increased by 4.7 million spindles in 5 years. This is achieved mainly through expansion and transformation of old plants and the establishment of an appropriate number of new plants in cotton growing areas in the course of readjusting the distribution of cotton textile plants.

Wool and hemp industry: A total of 180 million meters of wool fabric will be produced in 1985, up 78 percent from 1980. The wool spinning capacity will be increased by 470,000 spindles in 5 years. The production capacity of wool tops will be increased by 30,000 tons, through expansion of old facilities or the establishment of new ones in Nei Monggol, Xinjiang and other wool producing areas and in Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin, where great quantities of wool are imported. The hemp textile capacity will be increased by 90,000 spindles in 5 years.

Silk industry: Efforts will be made to develop our traditional silk production technology, produce more products with distinguishing national or local features and



increase the variety of products. A total of 43,000 ~~dun~~ of silk and 1 billion meters of silk fabrics will be produced in 1985, an increase of 23 percent and 32 percent respectively from 1980.

Chemical fiber industry: A total of 780,000 tons of chemical fiber will be produced in 1985. The chemical fiber production capacity will be increased by 380,000 tons in 5 years. China will be basically self-sufficient in the raw materials for chemical fiber by 1985.

#### Section Two: Papermaking Industry

Product structure will be readjusted. While guaranteeing the production of paper used in the cultural and publication field and in the industrial technological field, efforts should be concentrated on the production of commercial packing paper and paperboard and of increased quantities of high-grade printing and processed coated paper. The output of paper should reach 6 million tons by 1985, an increase of 12 percent over 1980. The papermaking capacity will increase by 1.06 million tons in 5 years. The production capacity of various kinds of paperboard will rise by 500,000 dun through expansion and transformation of existing facilities.

#### Section Three: Food Industry

Sugar: Sugar output will reach 4.3 million tons by 1985, up 67.3 percent from 1980. Sugar processing capacity will increase by 1.88 million tons in 5 years.

Beer: The production capacity will increase by 1.5 million tons in 5 years: a total of 2 million tons will be produced in 1985, an increase of nearly 2-fold over 1980.

Cigarettes: A total of 20 million cartons will be produced in 1985, up 32 percent from 1980. Production will be conducted strictly in accordance with a unified plan, following the consolidation of enterprises and the exercise of centralized management and operation by the state.

Salt: A total of 16.5 million tons will be produced in 1985.

Various localities should actively develop, in light of the local resources and market needs, the production of beverage, candies, cakes, dairy products, baby foods, instant foods, canned foods, wine, millet wine, fine-quality popular white spirits and other food items and condiments.

#### Section Four: Durable Manufactured Consumer Goods

The outputs of major products in 1985 are: 33 million bicycles, a 1.5-fold increase; 14 million sewing machines, up 82 percent from 1980; 45 million wristwatches, up 98.5 percent from 1980; 3.5 million washing machines, a 13-fold increase from 1980; 4.5 million recorders, a 5-fold increase over 1980; and 7 million television sets, a 1.8-fold increase from 1980.

The volumes of electric fans, alarm and master clocks and recorders shall be controlled and their quality raised.

The distribution of durable consumer industry and the increase of its production capacity shall strictly follow the provisions of the plan and the policy of distribution. A blind rush to set up plants and increase the production capacity should be avoided.

#### Section Five: Household Chemicals Industry

Efforts should be concentrated on the production of plastic products, detergents, photosensitive materials and cosmetics. Marked results should be made in raising the grades and developing new generations of products.

## Section Six: Other Light Industries

Efforts should be made to actively develop leatherware, domestic ceramics and glassware, hardware, garments, shoes, hats, arts and crafts and furniture. Efforts should also be made to actively develop electric lighting, cultural and educational goods, articles for minority people and various small commodities.

## Chapter 10: Energy

## Section One: Energy Conservation

The total output of the primary energy resources (coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydropower) in the whole nation will be 682.9 million dun of standard coal in 1985 with an increase of 45.7 million dun over that of 1980 and an average annual growth rate of 1.4 percent. The average annual 4 percent growth rate in industrial production during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be achieved mainly by conserving energy and using less energy resources.

It is required that within the 5-year period, energy resources equivalent to 70 to 90 million dun of standard coal be saved by conserving and using less energy resources. Energy conservation must be emphasized in east China, northeast China and other areas such as Beijing, Tianjin and Sichuan and in power, metallurgical, chemical, construction material, petroleum, railway and communications and other departments where a great deal of energy is being consumed.

Within the 5-year period, the state will make arrangements to develop 1,303 projects for energy conservation including 195 major products for technical transformation that will cost more than 10 million yuan each.

It is required that fuel oil consumption in 1985 be reduced by approximately 10 million dun as compared with 1980. In order to replace the boilers in power stations that use oil and to increase coal supplies, arrangements will be made to appropriate special funds for the development of related projects within the 5-year period.

After the implementation of various energy conserving measures in 1985, the energy consumption index per-unit production value in industry will be reduced an average of 2.6 to 3.5 percent per year. The per-unit energy consumption for 17 major industrial products such as steel and power generation will be reduced by 3 to 12 percent each within the 5-year period.

## Section Two: Coal Industry

The output of raw coal in the country by 1985 will reach 700 million dunn, an increase of 80 million dun over 1980 with an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent. Included in the above-mentioned figure is the production output of 385 million dun of coal produced by collieries monopolized by the state for marketing, representing an increase of 41 million dun over 1980. The coal output in Shanxi will reach 160 million dun, representing an increase of 40 million dun over 1980 and accounting for 50 percent of the coal output increase in the whole country.

The principal measure taken to increase coal production will be to speed up the technical transformation of the existing coal mines and bring into full play their production potentials. Strenuous efforts will be made to help existing coal mines achieve a net increase of 18 million dun of coal production by 1985 after making up the losses from those collieries that are too old or abandoned and to complete a batch of new coal mines on time and help them go into full operation in order to increase coal production by 23 million dun in 1985. Attention must be paid to the work of consolidating coal mining enterprises. It is required that the overall efficiency for collieries monopolized by the state for marketing be raised from 0.912 dun per coal miner per day in 1980 to 0.965 dun in 1985. Positive efforts will be

made to develop mechanization in coal excavation, tunnelling and transportation as well as in pit prop replacement. The level of mechanization for all collieries monopolized by the state for marketing in the country will be raised from 37 percent in 1980 to 44 percent in 1985. We will increase the total capacity of the nation's coal industry by 220 million dun. Coal mines with a total production capacity of 80 million dun are to be completed and commissioned by 1985 with work continuing during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period for the remaining 140 million dun.

The general plan for the construction of coal mines in several key regions is as follows:

Shanxi and Hebei in northern China will increase the total capacity of their coal mines by 93 million dun with Shanxi's capacity to be increased by 78 million dun and that of Hebei by 15 million; coal mines with a total production capacity of 29 million dun are to be completed and commissioned by 1985.

Northeast China and the eastern part of Nei Monggol will increase the total capacity of their coal mines by 50.8 million dun with the eastern part of Nei Monggol's capacity to be increased by 25 million dun and that of Liaoning by 11.4 million dun; coal mines with a total production capacity of 16.5 million dun are to be completed and commissioned by 1985.

The east China region will increase the total capacity of their coal mines by 52 million dun with Shandong's capacity to be increased by 21.5 million dun and that of Anhui by 21.4 million. Coal mines with a total production capacity of 22 million dun are to be completed and commissioned by 1985.

In addition, proper arrangements will be made for the development of coal mines in central-south, northwest and southwest China. Central-south China will increase the total capacity of its coal mines by 13 million dun, that of northwest China by 8.2 million dun and that of southwest China by 7.7 million dun.

#### Section Three: Petroleum Industry

The annual output of crude oil will remain at the 100 million dun level in 1985. The output of natural gas in 1985 will be 10 billion cubic meters with 5 billion cubic meters to be produced by natural gas fields in Sichuan. Within the next 5 years, the production capacity for crude oil will increase by 35 million dun and for natural gas by 2.5 billion cubic meters.

For the next 5 years, efforts will be concentrated on oil prospecting in the Songliao basin of northeast China, the Bohai bay area, the Puyang region of Henan Province and the Eren basin of Nei Monggol. General survey and prospecting will also be stepped up to a proper extent in the Junggar basin of Xinjiang and the Qaidam basin of Qinghai in an effort to find some new oilfields as soon as possible. The general survey and prospecting for natural gas will be concentrated in the Sichuan region. Active efforts will be made to cooperate with foreign countries for the surveying and exploitation of offshore oil deposits.

#### Section Four: Power Industry

By 1985, China will be generating 362 billion kWh of electricity, an increase of 61.4 billion kWh over 1980 with an annual growth rate of 3.8 percent. We will try to surpass this goal in the course of implementing the plan. Hydropower stations will be generating 70 billion kwh of electricity in 1985 with an increase of 11.8 billion kWh over 1980 and an average annual growth rate of 3.8 percent.

The construction of some large hydropower stations will still be concentrated in the upper reaches of the Huang He and in the upper and middle reaches of the Chang Jiang and its tributaries as well as in the Hongshui He basin. Arrangements will be made to build some medium-sized hydropower stations that are close to the center of the electric load and less prone to flood, these require engineering work on a smaller scale, need less investments and bring about quick economic results. Efforts will be made to develop small hydropower stations according to local conditions in energy deficient northeast China, east China, Guangdong and other regions. The construction of thermal power stations will mainly be carried out in coal rich Shanxi, four leagues in east Nei Monggol, Huainan and Huaibei regions, and areas north of the Wei He to build some power stations in the vicinity of coal mines and gradually form a base area for thermal power stations. Depending on transport conditions, required thermal plants will be built in the fairly large city of Shanghai and the provinces of Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong and Sichuan. These 5 years will also witness the construction of a nuclear power station with a power-generating capacity of 300,000 kW.

During this 5-year period, the construction of power stations will mean a total increase of 36.6 million kW in electric power with hydropower stations that will generate 15.6 million kW of electricity. Of this figure, 12.9 million kW will be generated by power stations to be completed and commissioned by 1985 with hydropower stations that will generate 3.2 million kW of electricity. The work on the remaining 23.7 million kW will continue in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Of this figure, hydropower stations will generate 12.4 million kW, and thermal power stations will generate 11.3 million kW of electric power.

We will continue to speed up the construction of power transmission projects. Five hundred thousand-volt high tension transmission lines will be extended by 5,640 km. Two thousand seven hundred km of such transmission lines will be completed within the 5-year period.

#### Section Five: Rural Energy Resources

According to the principle of suiting measures to local conditions, supply each other's needs in energy, making comprehensive use of energy and paying attention to practical results, efforts will be made to rationally use and save rural energy resources.

The principal measure is the popularization of 25 million firewood and coal saving stoves and boilers so that this kind of boiler or stove will be used by one-seventh of the peasant households in China. While improving the existing 6.5 million marsh gas ponds, efforts will be made to steadily develop 3.5 million new marsh gas ponds. An additional fifty million mu of firewood forests will be developed. More small hydropower stations will be developed in rural areas where hydraulic power is abundant. Positive efforts will be made to develop solar and wind power and make use of geothermal energy.

#### Chapter 11: Metallurgical Industry

##### Section One: Iron and Steel Industry

Steel output in 1985 will be 39 million tons, 5 percent more than in 1980; to meet requirements to save energy and lower the iron-steel ratio, pig iron output will be between 34.5 million tons and 35.1 million tons, a drop of 9.3 percent to 7.7 percent from 1980; iron ore output will be 117 million tons, an increase of 3.9 percent over 1980.

Alloy steel output in 1985 will be 3 million tons, an increase of 63.3 percent over 1980; and ordinary low-alloy steel output will be 3.5 million tons, an increase of 15.2 percent over 1980.

Output of steel products in 1985 will be 29.3 million tons, 7.9 percent more than in 1980; the rate of standard products will be 80 percent, or 3 percent higher than in 1980; output of steel products in short supply such as steel plates, steel tubes, silicon steel sheets and strip steel will be 11.15 million tons, an increase of 3 million tons or 37 percent over 1980.

The iron and steel industry must strive to reduce materials consumption and especially to achieve marked progress in reducing energy consumption. It is necessary to strictly control the production of high-energy-consumption products such as ferroalloys in northeast and east China where energy is in short supply, and to shift their production step by step to the northwest and southwest regions where there is abundant hydro-electric power. Technical transformation will be started at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the largest iron and steel complex in China, so that it will increase varieties of steel products, improve product quality, reduce energy consumption and solve the problems of insufficient blooming capacity.

The scale of construction in the 5 years is to increase steel production capacity by 3.33 million tons, iron production capacity by 3.37 million tons, and steel products capacity by 1.72 million tons. The first stage construction of the Shanghai Baoshan iron and steel complex, with an annual capacity to produce 3 millions tons of steel and 3 million tons of iron, will be completed in the main. The scale of construction of iron mines in the 5 years is to increase iron ore production capacity by 33.55 million tons.

#### Section Two: Nonferrous Metals Industry

Based on the existing foundation, we will give priority to developing aluminum production, make vigorous efforts to increase production of lead and zinc, conditionally develop copper production and make positive arrangements for the production of other products in short supply so as to provide more and better raw materials and new materials required by industrial and agricultural production, national defense construction and the most advanced branches of science and technology.

The 1985 output of 10 nonferrous metals, copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, nickel, tin, antimony, mercury, magnesium and titanium, will increase by 12.7 percent over 1980.

Efforts will be made to develop gold and silver production and to increase production of rare-earth metals and rare metals.

#### Chapter 12: Chemical Industry

##### Section One: Chemical Fertilizer Industry

The development of phosphate fertilizer and potash fertilizer production will be accelerated to gradually increase the proportion of phosphate and potash fertilizers in the total output of chemical fertilizers. Output of chemical fertilizers in 1985 will be 13.4 million tons, 8.8 percent more than in 1980. This total includes 2.8 million tons of phosphate fertilizer, up 21.2 percent; 50,000 tons of potash fertilizer, up 150 percent; and 10.55 million tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, up 5.6 percent.

In the 5 years, work is to be started on projects to produce 8.33 million tons of standard phosphorous ore, of which facilities for 2.43 million tons will be completed and put into production; projects to produce 3.69 million tons of standard iron pyrites ore, of which facilities for 2.9 million tons will be completed and put into production; projects to produce 500,000 tons of concentrated phosphate fertilizer and complex fertilizer, adding 46,000 tons in new capacity; projects to produce 2.12 million tons of synthetic ammonia, adding 1.52 million tons in new capacity; and projects to produce 2.87 million tons of urea, adding 2.24 million tons in new capacity.



## Section Two: Agricultural Chemicals Industry

Efforts will be made to increase production of agricultural chemicals that are highly effective, less toxic and of low residual effect, reduce production of agricultural chemicals that have a high residual effect, and replace the BHC [benzene hexachloride] step by step.

## Section Three: Basic Chemical Industry

Output in 1985 of sulphuric acid will be 8.1 million tons, 6 percent more than in 1980; that of soda ash will be 1.9 million tons, 18 percent more than in 1980; and that of caustic soda will be 2.1 million tons, 9 percent more than in 1980. The total scale of construction for soda ash in the 5 years is to produce 1.39 million tons, adding 260,000 tons in new capacity.

## Section Four: Petrochemical Industry

In 1985 output of ethylene will be 700,000 tons, 43 percent more than in 1980; that of plastics will be 1.05 million tons, 17 percent more than in 1980; and that of synthetic rubber will be 170,000 tons, 38 percent more than in 1980.

The scales of construction for the petrochemical industry are: ethylene, 1.01 million tons; plastics, 660,000 tons; synthetic rubber, 95,000 tons; and chemical fibers and raw materials of chemical fibers, 780,000 tons. The newly added production capacities are: ethylene, 115,000 tons; plastics, 33,000 tons; and synthetic rubber, 95,000 tons.

## Section Five: Fine Chemical Industry

With regard to fine chemical products such as dyestuffs, paints, photosensitive materials, magnetic tapes and various kinds of chemical reagents, solvents and catalysts, efforts are to be made to improve quality, increase new varieties and develop new technology in preparation for further development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

## Chapter 13: Building Materials Industry

Priorities are to be given to cement, sheet glass and sanitary ceramics. At the same time, attention is to be paid to developing new types of building materials and non-metallic mines.

Cement output in 1985 will be 98 million tons, an increase of 23 percent over 1980. Of this total, 32 million tons will be produced by large- and medium-sized cement factories, an increase of 25 percent over 1980. In the 5 years, 25 large- and medium-sized cement factories including the Jidong factory in Hebei, the Huaihai factory in Jiangsu and the Ningguo factory in Anhui will be completed; a number of key large and medium-sized cement factories will be renovated and expanded; and technical transformation will be started on a number of small local cement factories where conditions are favorable.

Output of sheet glass in 1985 will be 42 million standard cases, an increase of 52 percent over 1980. Concentrated efforts are to be made to build 15 large glass factories including those in Luoyang, Henan, Qinhua dao, Hebei, and Lanzhou, Gansu.

Output of sanitary ceramics in 1985 will be 4.5 million units, an increase of 54 percent over 1980.

## Chapter 14: Geological Prospecting

Geological prospecting is to be strengthened vigorously and step by step to accelerate the progress in looking for mineral deposits and evaluation of resources, do a good job in comprehensive prospecting for mineral reserves, extend the scope of services and prepare the necessary data of mineral resources and geological information for production and construction in the 1980's and economic growth in the 1990's.

Attention is to be paid to geological surveying and prospecting for energy, particularly petroleum and gas, to increase exploitable reserves. In the 5 years, 48 billion tons of new coal deposits are to be found. Preparatory engineering and geological exploration work for hydroelectric power construction should be carried out to meet the development requirements of hydroelectric power.

Overall arrangements should be made with regard to geological work for both metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits to expand sources of large-quantity minerals and certain specially needed minerals. In the 5 years, new deposits of 2.4 billion tons of iron ore, 600 million tons of phosphorus ore and 180 million tons of iron pyrites are to be found. Vigorous efforts are to be made to develop hydrological, engineering and environmental geological work. At the same time, efforts should be made to strengthen basic geological work and develop geological science.

## Chapter 15: Machine-Building and Electronics Industries

It is necessary to make improving quality, developing new varieties and raising the technological level the central tasks, to strengthen work on key scientific and technological research projects and development and research on new products, to import applicable advanced technology and to transform our backward technology step by step. Further efforts should be made to readjust the service orientation and expand the scope of services. Active attention should be paid to drawing up plans for the reorganization of the major trades and machine-building and electronics enterprises in central cities and industrial bases and to promoting specialization production technologies and basic products.

The total output value of the country's machine-building and electronics industries in 1985 will be 25.6 percent higher than in 1980, representing an average annual increase of 4.7 percent. The output value of machinery and electrical products for production purposes is to increase by 7.2 percent over the same period, averaging 1.4 percent per year; and that of consumer machinery and electrical products, by 84 percent, averaging 13 percent per year.

## Section One: Development Plan for Major Machine-Building Trades

In the electrical machinery manufacturing trade vigorous efforts are to be made to perfect the thermal power generating units of 100,000 kilowatts or higher capacity that are already in production, and produce on a trial basis still larger and higher efficiency thermal power generating units; to produce a quantity of large hydroelectric equipment, and actively develop large water-pumping and energy-storing units [chou shui xu neng ji zu 2132 3055 5552 5174 2623 4809] and high-head power generating units; and to develop 300,000-kW nuclear power station equipment. In 1985, the plan calls for the production of power generating equipment with a total capacity of 3.5 million kW. Efforts are to be made to update and replace the high-energy-consuming electrical machineries that are produced in large quantities and widely used such as industrial boilers, small motors, small- and medium-sized transformers, industrial resistance furnaces and small electric arc welding machines. In the 5 years, 171 new varieties and 22 series of these 5 categories of products are to be developed.

In the motor vehicle manufacturing trade the priorities are to improve the old models of vehicles such as the "Jiefang" and "Yaojin" trucks, the "Beijing" lightweight cross-country vehicles and the "Shanghai" sedans so that their major overhaul mileage will be

increased from the present 100,000 kilometers to 150,000-200,000 kilometers, and their fuel consumption will be reduced by about 20 percent from what it is now. In 1985, the country is to produce 200,000 motor vehicles, basically of improved and new models.

In the machine-tool and tool manufacturing trade the priority is to improve the precision and efficiency of products and the level in forming complete sets of equipment, and to maintain stable and reliable property and performance. In 1985, 100,000 units of machine tools will be produced.

In the mining and general-purpose machinery manufacturing trade the priorities are to produce a number of coal-mining equipment, coal-dressing equipment and safety equipment; and to manufacture small billet continuous casting machines, large aluminum sheet rolling machines and urban gas equipment. Vigorous efforts are to be made to develop offshore petroleum exploitation equipment, large steel rolling equipment, complete sets of large open-cut mining equipment and complete sets of ore-dressing equipment. Vigorous efforts should be made to update and replace the general-purpose machines that are produced in large quantities and are high-energy-consuming, such as industrial pumps, wind blowers, compressors and oxygen-producers. In the 5 years, 43 series and 281 new products will be added to these types of general-purposes machines.

In the instrument- and meter-making industry emphasis is to be placed on manufacturing instruments and meters for measuring, inspecting, regulating and controlling energy consumption, which are needed for the technical transformation of the nearly 700 enterprises and industrial boilers, kilns and heating furnaces, each of which consumes over 50,000 dun of standard coal annually; on producing complete sets of instruments and meters for all types of large equipment and projects and for the technical transformation of the key enterprises of all trades; and on providing inspecting and gauging instruments needed in scientific and technological research.

In the agricultural machinery manufacturing industry machinery products and ruggedly-built "light, simple, inexpensive and durable" farm implements, mechanical or semi-mechanical, needed for the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, are to be developed. In 1985, the output of tractors will be 60,000 units, and the output of walking tractors will be 280,000 units.

Construction machinery manufacturing industry, civil ship-building industry, light industrial and textile machinery manufacturing industry and medical apparatus manufacturing industry have all worked out their own major development plans.

#### Section Two: Development Plans of the Major Electronic Industries

Electronic component industry: Efforts will be made to improve the technology of components production, increase the variety of electronic components and improve their quality and lower the production cost.

Computer industry: Emphasis will be given to the development of miniature- and small-size calculators and single-board [dan ban 0830 2647] miniature computers and computers for industrial control, to further improve the systematic functions, to expedite the upgrading of products and to develop the capability of mass production. The large- and medium-size computer series will be actively developed. The development of system and application softwares will be strengthened, and the system of processing information rendered in Chinese characters will be developed.

Radio and television industry: Mass production of all-channel [quan pin dao 0356 7340 6670] color and black and white television sets will begin; multipurpose television to serve the economic departments will be developed and popularized; multipurpose radio receivers and recorders of top and medium grades will be developed; the development of color videorecorders will get actively underway.

Other civil electronic industries: Emphasis will be given to the development of electronic equipment for oil exploration of the sea, air traffic control, numerical microwave communication system, optical cable communication system, wired and wireless communication system, and so forth; modern electronic products and equipment to serve agriculture, industry, science and technology, culture and education, and public health will be developed.

#### Section Three: Scientific and Technological Research of the Machinery and Electronic Industries

The technology of the production of parts and basic components will be improved, and the research and development of fundamental technology will be strengthened.

The development of new products and complete sets of equipment will be intensified so that more advanced technological equipment will be available to various departments.

Technical standards are to be upgraded, products designs are to be improved, and the capability of developing new products is to be strengthened. The work of organizing people to tackle the key problems of the state's scientific and technological projects and to develop new products is to be strengthened.

#### Section Four: Reorganization and Technical Transformation of the Machinery and Electronic Industries

The regional organs of the automobile, ship-building and electronics trades as well as the specialized coordination of such technologies as casting, forging, heat treatment, electroplating are to be further improved and developed.

Technical transformation of the machinery and electronic industries will be one step ahead of other projects, and attention will be given to the upgrading of products manufactured by these industries. To improve the quality of basic components and basic machinery, to replace production of products that consume a large amount of energy and to develop production of major products conducive to expanding export, a number of main engine manufacturing plants, auxiliary plants and research and design units are to be transformed systematically.

#### Chapter 16: Construction

Construction and installation projects involving 210 billion yuan and the construction of 700 million square meters of different types of houses and buildings have been planned. By 1985, 55 percent of the buildings under construction will have been completed. This will be 2.3 percent higher than 1980, which was 52.7 percent.

Construction methods are to be improved so that the time for construction can be shortened and the quality of construction can be improved. According to our country's situation, new standards for the designs of the major professions and trades buildings are to be set. Centering on conservation of energy and raw materials and on improving the construction quality, the existing plants engaged in producing structural components and parts are to be transformed in a planned manner. Outmoded machinery will be replaced or refitted with auxiliary equipment so that the degree of mechanization can be raised in every way. Research of architectural science and technology is to be intensified so that the technical and economic performance of buildings can be enhanced.

#### Chapter 17: Transport, Posts and Telecommunications

##### Section One: The Total Volume of Transport and Postal and Telecommunications Service

The targets of the freight volume for the major transport and communications departments and the targets for the total postal and telecommunications services in 1985 are as follows:



Volume of railway freight will be 1.2 billion dun. This will be 10.5 percent over that of 1980 and it represents an average annual increase of 2 percent; the rotation volume of freight transport will be 660 billion dun kilometers, or an increase of 15.6 percent over 1980. It represents an average annual increase of 2.9 percent.

Volume of freight carried by ships and barges will be 460 million dun, or an increase of 16.4 percent over 1980. It represents an average annual increase of 3.1 percent. The rotation volume of freight will be 566.1 billion dun, or an increase of 12 percent over 1980 and an average annual increase of 2.3 percent.

The volume of freight handled by coastal ports will be 260 million dun, representing an increase of 19.6 percent over 1980 and an average annual increase of 3.7 percent.

The volume of freight handled by highway transportation will be 650 million dun, which represents a 20.8 percent increase over 1980 and an average annual increase of 3.8 percent.

The total rotation volume of freight handled by civil air transport will be 800 million dun kilometers, which represents a 86.5 percent increase over 1980 and an average annual increase of 13.3 percent.

The total postal and telecommunications service will reach 2.37 billion yuan, which is a 27.4 percent increase over 1980 and an average annual increase of 5 percent.

#### Section Two: Railway Construction

Technical transformation and construction of railways, which center on increasing coal delivery capabilities, will be carried out in the following sectors:

To increase Shanxi's coal export and to increase the transport capabilities of the railways that lead to northeast China through Shanhaiguan. With the completion of the projects electrifying and double-tracking several important trunk lines, Shanxi, western Nei Monggol and Ningxia will be able to increase their coal export capabilities from 72 million dun in 1980 to 120 million dun in 1985; and the capabilities of delivering coal to northeast China through Shanhaiguan will be increased from 14 million dun in 1980 to 29 million dun in 1985. This will be generally compatible with Shanxi's coal export capabilities. The coal and phosphorous ores export capabilities in the southwest will be increased. By 1985, the goods export capabilities of Yunnan and Guizhou through the Guizhou-Kunming, Hunan-Sichuan and Sichuan-Guangxi railway lines will reach 12 million dun, an increase of 4 million dun over 1980. The strained transport situation along the coastal areas in southeast China will be alleviated and the transport capabilities of northeast and northwest China will be strengthened when the projects of building and rebuilding a number of double-track and electrified railways are completed.

More passenger transport facilities will be built. Within the 5-year plan period, additional passenger terminals will be built in Shanghai, Shenyang and Shihjiazhuang.

Nationwide, 2,067 kilometers of new railways and 1,689 kilometers of double tracks will be built and 2,511 kilometers of railways will be electrified. There will be an additional 2,350 locomotives, of which 300 will have electrical engines and 900 will have internal combustion engines, and there will be an additional 6,300 wagons and 72,000 flatcars.

#### Section Three: Construction of Water Transportation

The main emphasis will be placed on strengthening the construction of harbors and inland water transportation, especially the construction and technological transformation of docks for seagoing vessels.



Construction of 132 deepwater berths will begin in 15 harbors, including Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Qingdao, Shijiusuo, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Huangpu and Zhenjiang. Efforts will be made to complete 54 of them during the 5-year plan period. The total cargo handling capacity of our ports will increase from 217 million tons in 1980 to 317 million tons in 1985.

In inland water transport, construction will center on the main streams of the Chang Jiang, Jinghang canal and Xi Jiang. The coal-loading capacity of the various ports on the Chang Jiang will be increased from 15.7 million tons in 1980 to 30 million tons in 1985, through technological transformation and the expansion of coal transfer wharves in Pukou, Hankou and Zicheng harbor. The coal transport capacity of the Jinghang canal in the section between Xuzhou and Yangzhou will be increased from 5 million tons in 1980 to 10 million tons in 1985 by dredging the waterways, constructing additional multiple-lane shipping locks and expanding coal piers.

Efforts will be made to dredge the waterways of the Xi Jiang so that, by the time the Seventh 5-Year Development Plan begins, 1,000-ton barges will be able to sail directly from Guangxi's Guixian harbor to Guangzhou.

During the 5-year period, the tonnage of vessels for coastal transportation will be increased by 1.5 million tons, either through renovating old vessels or constructing new ones, the tonnage of oceangoing vessels by 4.26 million tons and the tonnage of barges for sailing the Chang Jiang by 670,000 tons. Passenger capacity in both freighters and passenger liners will be increased by 61,000. The number of voyages of the existing passenger lines will be further increased and new lines will be opened.

#### Section Four: Highway Construction

Concentrated efforts will be made to build or renovate seven trunk highways, including Qingzang highway, Xinjiang-Tianshan highway and the highway between Gansu's Lanzhou and Shaanxi's Yichuan, which will expand the trunk highway network in the southwest and northwest regions; the Pingquan-Shuangjingzi highway, which links Hebei and Eastern Nei Mongol; and the Sixian-Pukou highway, which connects north Jiangsu with east Anhui.

The method of using civilian workers [min gong jian qin 3046 1562 1696 0530] and the method of people sponsorship with government support [min ban gong zhu 3046 6586 0361 0504] will be continued in building roads in counties and communes to improve rural transportation.

#### Section Five: Civil Aviation Construction

Final works on the Urumqi and Beijing airports will be completed. Airports in a number of cities and localities will be renovated or expanded to raise their technological standards and traffic capacities.

New international and domestic routes will be opened and the old ones readjusted. The number of scheduled flights will be increased. Special aeronautical service will be developed to serve the needs of agriculture and the exploration of energy resources. The daily utilization and carrying rate of aircraft will be gradually raised, flight safety insured and service further improved.

#### Section Six: Postal and Telecommunications Services

Concentrated efforts will be made to strengthen telephone services in cities, especially downtown telephone lines in major cities, to increase long-distance calling capacity and to raise the international telecommunications capacity. A total of 700,000 downtown telephone lines will be added in 5 years, 6,200 km of long-distance telecommunications cables will be erected or laid, and 2,700 urban and rural telecommunications offices will be expanded or built.

## Chapter 18: Domestic Commerce

## Section One: Balance Between Supply and Demand in Market Commodities

The value of retail commodities sales in 1985 will total 290 billion yuan (not including the value of retail sales by peasants to nonpeasant residents), up 40 percent from 1980, or an average of 7 percent a year. The value of retail commodities sales in rural areas will grow at an annual rate of 7.5 percent, while the rate for urban areas will be 6.3 percent.

To maintain a balance in supply and demand and basic commodity price stability, commerce departments should make a concerted effort with production departments to increase the production and supply of readily salable goods to the market. At the same time, commerce departments should strengthen their unified leadership and planned management of markets, improve commodity flow, reduce unnecessary links, organize supply in a rational way and strengthen retail work.

Vigorous efforts will be made to develop commerce-run industries and catering and other services. The 1985 business value of catering and other services is targeted at 14.4 billion yuan, up 43 percent from 1980.

## Section Two: Commodities Structure

While insuring the dominating role of state-run commerce, efforts will be made to develop collective and individual commerce in order to gradually form a commodity circulation system incorporating different economic forms and possessing a multiple of circulation channels and fewer links.

There will be 4.4 million retail, catering and service points in China's urban and rural areas by 1985, an increase of 2.38 million or 1.2 times. This represents a 4.3 points per 1,000 people, an increase of 2.2 points from 1980. The number of people employed will reach 16 million, an increase of 6.73 million or 73 percent.

## Section Three: State-Run Commerce Management

All commercial enterprises shall enforce and perfect the system of responsibility in management. They should further carry out well the allocation and transfer of commodities, strengthen the control of funds and organize commodity flow by economic zones.

Efforts must be made to strengthen the political-ideological work of the workers, seriously improve their service and attitude, and raise their cultural, professional and technical standards.

Efforts will be made to conduct a market forecast and to publish it on a regular basis.

## Chapter 19: Economic and Trade Relations With Foreign Countries

## Section One: Export and Import Trade

It is necessary to adhere to the principle of unified planning and consistent policy, maintain unity in dealing with foreign countries, and harness the enthusiasm of various localities, departments and enterprises in developing foreign trade. It is also necessary to conscientiously study changes in the international market situation and readjust the export and import mix in good time to improve trade conditions and continuously increase the economic results.

By 1985 the total volume of China's import and export trade will reach 85.5 billion yuan, an increase of 52 percent over 1980. The average annual increase will be 8.7 percent. Out of the grand total, the volume of import trade will reach 45.3 billion yuan, increasing at an average annual rate of 9.2 percent. The volume of export trade will reach 40.2 billion yuan, growing at an average annual rate of 8.1 percent.

In import trade, efforts will be made to import new technology and major equipment in accordance with the needs and available funds, ensure the import of materials in short supply in production and construction, and effectively organize the import of materials for the domestic market and for supporting export. In arranging imports, all localities and departments should follow the unified planning and should not blindly import goods and equipment, especially consumer goods for daily use that can be made and are available in China so as to protect and promote the development of national industry.

In export trade, the export of important materials having a bearing on the national economy and people's livelihood must be organized in strict accordance with the state plan. Efforts will be made to actively expand the export of textiles, other light industry goods and artistic items by bringing into full play the superiority of China's traditional artistry and massive labor forces and by using imports to support exports. It is necessary to raise the technical level of machinery and electrical products and promote their sales in international market. It is necessary to organize the export of nonferrous metals, rare metals, nonmetallic mineral products, and chemical industrial and pharmaceutical products which are plentiful in China or have great production potential. Procurement and export of farm, subsidiary, native, special and animal products must be organized in a planned manner. Export of certain commodities whose production consumes much energy must be limited.

#### Section Two: Utilization of Foreign Capital

It is necessary to actively but safely utilize foreign funds in accordance with the needs of national construction and domestic capabilities, to import and make effective use of the imported equipment and repay the debts in order to promote the development of production and construction in China. Utilization of foreign funds must be concentrated on the construction of energy and transport projects and technical transformation and new equipment for existing enterprises, thereby combining utilization of foreign funds with import of new technology and technical transformation.

#### Section Three: State Foreign Exchange Revenue and Disbursement

Efforts must be made to actively increase earnings from foreign exchanges, strive to cut down foreign exchange disbursement, and strictly control expenses not related to foreign trade in order to maintain a basic balance in foreign exchanges.

#### Section Four: International Economic and Technical Assistance and Cooperation

Efforts must be made to render assistance to foreign countries and at the same time develop economic and technical cooperation among countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

#### Section Five: Special Economic Zones

Special economic zones have been set up in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong and Xiamen in Fujian on a trial basis. It is necessary to sum up their experience in building and managing well special economic zones.

#### Section Six: Tourism

The number of tourists visiting China will reach 2 million in 1985, an increase of 70 percent over the 1.16 million in 1980. It is necessary to appropriately expand the construction of tourist facilities, develop more tourist areas and improve service quality.

#### Section Seven: Customs and Merchandise Inspection

While making things convenient for people leaving or entering the country, it is imperative to strictly prohibit smuggling and other illegal activities. It is necessary to properly readjust tariff in order to encourage or limit the export and import of

certain goods so that we can expand economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries while protecting and promoting the development of production in the country. It is also necessary to strengthen the inspection work of export and import merchandise.

### Part Three: Regional Economic Development Plans

#### Chapter 20: Coastal Regions

It is necessary to make full use of the existing economic foundations in the coastal regions and to give full play to their strong points to promote the further economic development of the interior.

It is necessary to give full play to forces in scientific research and to make full use of favorable conditions in technology and management to develop industrial production in the direction of high quality and new, choice and sophisticated products. Efforts should be made to readjust major industrial departments, especially the production of industrial processing, and to change the product structure according to social needs and the principles of less consumption of energy and raw materials, less transport facilities needed, being less in "three wastes," highly intensive technology, highly intensive labor and earning more foreign exchange.

It is necessary to step up the exploration and conservation of energy resources and to accelerate the building and technical transformation of harbors and railways in order to gradually ease the strains in energy and transport and to effectively give full play to the capacity of turning out industrial products needed by society.

It is necessary to make full use of favorable conditions to vigorously expand our economic and trade relations with foreign countries. Full play is to be given to the special characteristics of abundant manpower, relatively high processing technology and convenient transport facilities to develop the export of processed products made of imported raw materials. At the same time, it is necessary to make use of some foreign funds and to introduce some suitable, advanced technologies in a planned way.

#### Chapter 21: Inland Regions

It is necessary to accelerate construction in transport, energy industry and raw materials industry in order to support the economic development of the coastal regions.

The existing machine building industry should be readjusted and reorganized in order to link up its parts to form a whole system.

On the condition that fulfilling the tasks of transferring cotton, wool, hemp, silk, sugar crops and tobacco to other areas is ensured, it is necessary to develop consumer goods industry according to the characteristics of local natural resources and increase in a planned way the degree of self-sufficiency in industrial products for daily use.

The agricultural potential of the interior should be brought into full play.

#### Chapter 22: Minority Nationality Regions

It is necessary to continue to give vigorous support and effective assistance to the minority nationality regions to develop their production and bring about a prosperous economy.

It is necessary to make full use of favorable conditions in agriculture and animal husbandry and to make efforts to increase the output of agricultural and livestock products.

Industrial construction should be strengthened in a planned way and according to the characteristics of local natural resources.

Efforts should be made to develop the production of products particularly needed by minority nationalities and to improve trade among various nationalities.

Continued financial, material and technical assistance should be given to the minority nationality regions. The fixed amount of state financial subsidies should increase at an average rate of 10 percent a year. At the same time, the state will allocate 500 million yuan as special funds for supporting economic development in the minority nationality regions and economically undeveloped areas.

#### Chapter 23: Cooperation Among Regions

It is necessary for various regions to cooperate economically and technically with one another in a planned and systematic way and on the basis of summing up experiences.

The main forms of cooperation among various regions are material and technical cooperation and inter-unit economic combination.

In developing economic and technical cooperation among various regions, it is necessary to uphold the principle of "coordinating the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game," to strengthen planning management, to conscientiously practice the system of signing contracts, to establish step by step a national management system in economic cooperation and to effectively do legislative work in economic and technical cooperation among various regions.

#### Chapter 24: Development and Management of National Lands

It is necessary to work out plans for the development and management of national lands in some areas, first of all, the plan for the economic zone in the Chang Jiang delta with Shanghai as its center and the plans for the economic zones of heavy, chemical and coal industries bases with Shanxi as their center, including western Nei Monggol, Northern Shaanxi, Ningxia and western Henan.

It is necessary to make comprehensive surveys and special studies of major regions, to further do a good job in the survey of agricultural resources and agricultural zoning, to step up work in water and soil conservation in some major regions and to strengthen the management and use of water resources. Efforts should be made to survey and develop marine resources and to do a good job in this regard.

Legislative work should be stepped up with regard to national lands.

### Part Four: Scientific Research and Educational Development Plan

#### Chapter 25: Science and Technology

Within the next 5 years, efforts should be made to achieve some major scientific and technological results in urgently needed areas to narrow China's gap with the advanced world level, improve production techniques of some major trades, within the various sectors of the national economy, and make necessary scientific and the technological preparations for the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as for long term development thereafter.

##### Section One: Popularization of Scientific and Technological Results

The state has decided to popularize 40 major scientific and technological results within the next 5 years. The principal ones are technologies for raising agricultural output and for processing and preserving agricultural produce, new light and textile industrial products and technology, energy-saving and energy-development technology,



new machinery and electronic technology, raw and processed materials industry and construction technology, chemical industry and pharmaceutical technology, transportation and post and telecommunications technology.

All departments, areas and enterprises must actively adopt scientific and technological results for the purpose of lowering energy and raw and processed materials consumption, increase the variety of products, improve product quality and raise labor productivity. In popularizing and adopting scientific and technological results, they should pursue the necessary policies on commodity prices and loan interest rates, in order to encourage and support the adoption of scientific and technological results.

#### Section Two: Tackling Key Scientific and Technological Problems

In line with the needs of economic and social development, efforts should be made at various administrative levels to speedily solve the major scientific and technological problems in production and construction, as well as scientific and technological problems in social development. Within the next 5 years, the state will concentrate on solving problems in 8 areas and on tackling 38 major scientific and technological problems. The eight areas are: 1) agrotechnique; 2) food processing and light and textile industrial technology; 3) energy development and energy-saving technology; 4) geological and raw materials development technology; 5) machinery and electronics technology; 6) transportation technology; 7) photoconductive fiber communications technology, remote sensing technology, laser technology, superconductivity technology, isotope, radiation and other new technologies, as well as gene engineering application technology; 8) other technological problems relating to the development of new contraceptives, research on treatment for virulent hepatitis and cancer, environmental protection and pollution control.

About three-quarters of the state's scientific and technological items to be tackled are aimed at solving equipment and technological problems for the major construction projects or technical transformation projects during the Sixth or Seventh 5-Year Plan periods; a considerable number of these items will yield results and be applied to production during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. They will play an effective role in promoting economic and social development.

#### Section Three: Research in Basic Sciences

Basic sciences should meet the needs of the state for tackling scientific and technological problems. While strengthening research in relevant basic theories, we should pay attention to, and carry out, research on major scientific theories related to mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology and astronomy, so as to lay a foundation for the longterm development of the national economy.

#### Section Four: Measures for Developing Science and Technology

Improve and carry out the major technical and economic policies on agriculture, energy exploitation and conservation, machinery equipment, transportation, comprehensive utilization of resources, environmental protection and other fields, as well as improve and carry out the respective technical and economic policies of each trade.

Readjust the research organs and reform the research system. Apart from establishing some research centers and bases for industrial experiments and the demonstration of agricultural modernization, generally independent scientific research organs will not be established. Existing research scientific research organs will be readjusted and reorganized where necessary. Units engaged in applied research and developmental research should gradually develop toward socialization. In readjusting scientific research organs, big efforts should be made to develop key technologies and set up technical development centers for energy, consumer goods, producing trades and other enterprises. Various forms of association combining scientific research and production should be encouraged, and experimental basis, and the payment of royalties for scientific research should be further strengthened. The ties between science and technology, and between science and production should be strengthened on the other.

The organization and management of scientific and technological contingents should be strengthened. The existing scientific and technological personnel should be rationally organized, on the basis of cooperation and division of work, to actively participate in tackling major scientific and technological problems, in technical transformation, in preparatory work for major prospecting and designing projects and in drawing up plans for scientific, technological, economic and social development.

Efforts should be made to improve the means of scientific research and working conditions. The expenses needed for tackling key projects and popularizing major scientific research results selected by the state should, in accordance with specific use, be included separately in the scientific and technological, technical transformation, capital construction and credit fund plans at different levels. This means that special funds should be used for a special purpose and that the necessary materials should be assured. Foreign scientific and technological documents and data should be imported in a planned way. Also, both foreign and domestic scientific and technological documents and data should be collected, rearranged, reproduced and reported in a planned way. Efforts should be made to strengthen the exchange of scientific and technological information within the country to speedily form a scientific and technological information network well suited to China's scientific and technological development.

Activities to popularize scientific and technological knowledge should be actively launched. Particular attention should be paid to popularizing science among the young people and to encouraging them to love and learn science.

#### Chapter 26: Philosophy and Social Sciences

It is necessary to achieve relevant development in the study of philosophy and social sciences. Efforts must be made to further organize various forces studying philosophy and social sciences to intensify the study of Marxist theory, history and the present situation in China and foreign countries, and various subjects in social sciences, especially the study of major theoretical and practical problems that must urgently be solved in China's socialist modernization in order to use the fruits of creative research for building a highly cultured and democratic socialist country and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

In doing the research, it is necessary to continue to uphold the guidelines of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, implement the principles of integrating theory with practice and of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," advocate the fine study styles of seeking truth from facts and daring to explore questions, bring forth new ideas, uphold truth and correct mistakes, and actively participate in the discussion and struggle of major ideological and theoretical questions at home and abroad.

Study of philosophy and social sciences must be concentrated in the following 12 fields: 1. study of the fundamental theory and philosophy of Marxism; 2. study of economics and practical economic problems; 3. study of political science and the science of law; 4. study of sociology; 5. study of nationality problems; 6. study of literature and art; 7. study of linguistics; 8. study of historiography; 9. study of problems in education; 10. study of problems concerning religion; 11. study of international issues; and 12. compiling philosophy and social sciences in the "Encyclopedia Sinica," dictionaries and other reference books, as well as collating ancient books and historical archives.

The study of military science, journalism, library science, the science of archives, political geography and social psychology must also be intensified as well.

It is necessary to readjust research institutions of social sciences, set up institutions of new subjects and strengthen those with weak management. Libraries, information centers and other facilities necessary for scientific research must gradually be set up.

## Chapter 27: Primary and Secondary Education

Efforts will be made to actively develop preschool education, reinforce primary education, consolidate and upgrade junior middle schools, readjust and reform senior middle schools, develop vocational and technical education, and liquidate illiteracy in order to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation.

Preschool enrollment will increase from 11.51 million in 1980 to 18 million in 1985.

Efforts will be made so that by 1985 primary education will become universal or almost universal in most counties in the country. Other localities must also make efforts to create the condition to accommodate more school-age children. Primary school enrollment will reach 130 million in 1985. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should adopt effective measures to increase the school attendance rate, especially the number of children attending school regularly, in the vast countryside, frontier areas and regions inhabited by minority nationalities.

Efforts will also be made so that by 1985 junior middle school education will become universal in the cities. Senior middle schools must be restructured and strive to achieve steady progress in the course of reform. In 1985, ordinary senior middle schools will enroll a total of about 2.8 million new students, 1 million less than in 1980, while vocational and agricultural middle schools will enroll 1.4 million new students, 1.16 million more than in 1980. Compared with 1980, vocational school enrollment will increase by 550 percent and agricultural school enrollment by 610 percent in 1985.

It is necessary to readjust specialized subjects and types of training in production in technical schools in order to raise their training quality. Technical schools that are not fully filled should undertake the task of training workers for factories or offer training to youths awaiting employment, but they are not responsible for job assignments.

## Chapter 28: Higher and Secondary Vocational Education

## Section One: Institutions of Higher Education

1. Regular colleges and colleges for professional training: The number of newly admitted students in regular colleges and colleges for professional training will rise to 400,000 in 1985 while total enrollment is to rise from 1.144 million in 1980 to 1.3 million, an increase of 13.6 percent. The number of college graduates will be 1.5 million in the 5 years covered by the plan.

Serious efforts will be made to improve the projection of the required number of people with professional skills, and 10-year and 20-year training programs will be drawn up based on the projection.

The mix of college departments and the distribution and contents of special fields of study will be readjusted. The proportion of colleges for professional training will be raised. A number of professional schools and short-term vocational colleges will be set up on a trial basis to achieve greater educational purpose with less money spent. These schools and colleges should try to enroll only day students and may charge them some tuition. Upon graduation, these students should be employed on the basis of their academic records. The number of students studying courses that are urgently needed should be increased appropriately, and the number of students in departments that are not needed at the present should be reduced. To strengthen the students' adaptability to work after graduation, the contents of certain fields of study should be broadened and relaxed in light of the needs of economic and cultural construction, the trend of scientific and technological development and the specific conditions of the school.

Construction and management of teaching and laboratory facilities will be strengthened. The state will appropriate 700 million yuan as special funds for the construction and expansion of a number of experimental centers in a group of key colleges and universities, including experimental centers for computer science and its application, electronics, mechanics and biochemistry.

2. Graduate students: In 1985, a total of 20,000 postgraduate students will be admitted, 5.5 times the number in 1980, while total enrollment will reach 50,000, an increase of 28,400 from 1980. In the 5-year period, a total of 45,000 students will graduate from their postgraduate studies.

Necessary reform of the postgraduate enrollment system will be made to gradually raise the proportion of college graduates who have completed more than 2 years of employment and workers who possess the same educational level. Planning and education departments should call various schools, research and personnel units together to jointly draw up an enrollment and training program. Graduate schools should be set up on a trial basis.

3. Students studying abroad: Efforts will be made to send out 15,000 students in the 5-year period, an average of 3,000 a year. The number of students returning from study abroad will reach 11,000 in the 5-year period. Natural science and engineering technology will be the principal fields of study abroad, and the emphasis will be placed on disciplines and fields that are relatively weak in our country and need to be developed. At the same time, a certain number of personnel will be sent out to inspect and study foreign politics, economy, law, education and languages.

#### Section Two: Secondary Vocational Schools

The number of newly admitted students in secondary vocational schools in 1985 will be 500,000 while total enrollment will reach 1.25 million. A total of 2.3 million students will graduate from secondary vocational schools during the 5-year period. Enrollment in special fields of study such as finance, economics, political science and law, administration and management, light and textile industry and architecture will be increased appropriately.

#### Section Three: Higher Education and Secondary Vocational Education for Adults

It is necessary to organize rotational training of cadres in stages and in groups and establish step by step a regular and standardized cadre rotational training system. Office cadres should leave their jobs temporarily for 6 months of study every 3 years. Special training courses for cadres will be developed step by step at institutions of higher education to train young and middle-aged leading cadres. The number of cadres admitted to these special training courses in institutions of higher education should reach 15,000 in 1985.

Workers and staff members with secondary education level will receive training in stages and in groups. In the 5 years, workers who have an educational level equivalent to that of senior middle school or secondary vocational school graduates will be organized to study politics, culture, technological theories, technological processes and operational techniques so that a considerable number of them will have an educational level of college graduates. Management personnel of enterprises will be organized to study management and administration and professional and technical knowledge so that they will become, step by step, experts in economic work. Directors of large- and medium-sized factories should basically meet the standards stipulated in the "provisional regulations governing directors of state-owned factories," that is, they should possess a secondary or higher level of general and scientific knowledge, be familiar with their respective fields of production and operations, understand the relevant economic laws and regulations and be competent in management and administration. Engineering and technical personnel should be organized and encouraged to pursue advanced studies, constantly acquire advanced science and technology from both China and foreign countries and strengthen their professional knowledge.



It is necessary to actively develop television, correspondence, evening, workers and peasants universities and encourage people to educate themselves. The educational level acquired by those who have attended these universities or who have taught themselves will be recognized after passing unified graduation examinations given by the state.

## Part Five: Social Development Plan

### Chapter 29: Population

#### Section One: Strict Control of Population Growth

By 1985 we aim to have the total population on the mainland at 1.06 billion, with a birth rate of about 1.9 percent and a natural growth rate of under 1.3 percent.

Family planning should also be practiced in areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities, and family planning programs should be drawn up in accordance with each area's economic and natural conditions and population situation.

#### Section Two: Measures To Control Population Growth

A good job should be done in propaganda and education. Family planning commissions at all levels should closely coordinate with the propaganda, public health and civil affairs departments and trade union, women's federation and CYL organizations to conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking propaganda, education and ideological work.

It is necessary to vigorously encourage each couple to have only one child. Vigorous efforts should be made to increase the percentage of one-child couples, strictly control the number of couples having the children and firmly put an end to having more than two children. To achieve this goal, while he must persist mainly in ideological education, we should at the same time adopt necessary supplementary economic and organizational measures. In rural areas, while various forms of production responsibility systems are being implemented, it is imperative to establish corresponding family planning responsibility systems so that family planning will be carried through to each commune, production brigade and team and individual.

Technical guidance on family planning will be strengthened as will be health care for women and children.

Family planning work organizations will be improved, and their staff will be strengthened.

### Chapter 30: Labor

#### Section One: Labor Employment in Cities and Towns

In the 5 years, units owned by the whole people and collectively owned units in cities and towns will each increase the number of workers and staff members by 11 million; self-employed workers will increase by 1.5 million; units owned by the whole people and collectively owned units will hire approximately 5.5 million additional people to fill jobs vacated by natural attrition. Thus, a total of 29 million people will be employed. By the end of 1985, the new work force in cities and towns throughout the country will in the main find jobs.

When recruiting workers from society according to plans, both units owned by the whole people and collectively owned units at and above the county (or municipal district) level must follow the principle of public recruitment, voluntary application, all-round examination and employment of the best qualified. The retirement of workers and staff members and the departure of cadres from their posts for convalescence must be handled strictly according to the stipulations of the State Council without



exception. A good job should be done in the pre-employment training of young people awaiting employment in cities and towns. Those who have received the training will be selected by the hiring units on their qualifications. The state will not handle all job assignments.

#### Section Two: Strengthening Labor Protection

In conjunction with enterprise consolidation and technical transformation, serious efforts will be made to solve the outstanding problems in safety techniques and labor sanitation, effectively improve working conditions, strive to prevent accidents resulting in injuries and deaths, and reduce the incidence of occupational diseases to below the lowest past level.

The labor protection system will be perfected and labor protection and welfare measures will be improved.

### Chapter 31: Residents' Income and Consumption

#### Section One: Residents' Income

In 1985, the average per capita net income for peasants will be about 255 yuan, which is 33.5 percent higher than the 191 yuan in 1980 and represents an average annual increase of 6 percent. The proportion of cash income will be increased by a rather large margin.

In 1985, the total wage earnings of the country's workers and staff members will be 98.3 billion yuan, which is 21 billion yuan more than in 1980 and represents an average annual increase of 4.2 billion yuan or 4.9 percent. In the 5 years, most of the workers and staff members of units owned by the whole people, with the exception of a small number of cadres in the upper grades, will receive a promotion of one grade on the wage scale. Wages for most middle-aged intellectuals are too low and their burdens are heavy. They will be given relatively greater increases in wages.

#### Section Two: Residents' Consumption

In 1985, the level of average per capita consumption of residents in urban and rural areas will reach 277 yuan, which is 50 yuan higher than in 1980 and represents an average annual increase of 4.1 percent. This is higher than the average annual increase of 2.6 percent between 1953 and 1980. Respectively, the average per capita consumption of residents in cities and towns will be 547 yuan in 1985, an increase of 79 yuan over 1980, and that of rural residents will be 212 yuan, an increase of 39 yuan over 1980.

In terms of the material things being consumed, consumer goods for urban and rural residents will become more varied.

### Chapter 32: Urban and Rural Construction and Social Welfare

#### Section One: Urban and Rural Construction

The principle of keeping the size of large cities under control, rationally developing medium-sized cities and actively developing small cities will be earnestly implemented. Generally, new large- and medium-sized industrial projects should not be built in large cities, but should be located -- as much as possible -- in small- and medium-sized cities or suburban areas. Industrial technical transformation should be linked with city planning. Extremely large cities and some favorably conditioned large cities should develop satellite cities and towns in a planned way. Urban construction should be conducted according to the principle of comprehensive development.

The national village and small town planning should be completed by stages and in groups before 1985. It is necessary to strengthen supervision over construction in

villages and small towns and strictly control and save the use of land. Peasants' housing will continue to be mainly built by the peasants themselves, while the collective economy mainly concerns itself with assisting in the construction of public utilities in villages and small towns. In the 5 years, it is estimated that new homes built by peasants will total 2.5 billion square meters in floor space, and that newly built public welfare facilities will total 300 million square meters in floor space.

#### Section Two: Resident Housing in Cities and Towns

It is necessary to bring into play the initiative of the central government, local authorities, enterprises and individuals; make use of different channels and forms of funds; and carry out housing construction in a planned way in order to further improve the housing situation for people in cities and towns. In the 5 years, it is planned to build houses totaling 310 million square meters of floor space in cities and towns, averaging 62 million square meters each year. The living conditions of residents in cities and towns who do not have homes of their own or are living under crowded or inconvenient conditions will be improved somewhat.

Urban housing construction must be coordinated, in step with city development programs and placed under the overall planning and construction of municipal public utilities and ancillary projects. Work will begin on the sale of houses on an experimental basis, and individuals are encouraged to buy homes.

#### Section Three: Urban Municipal Public Utilities

It is necessary to bring into play the initiative of the central government, the local authorities and the enterprises to carry out the transformation and construction of various municipal public utilities in cities by stages and in groups in order of importance and urgency.

Attention must be paid to expanding the water supply capacity in cities where the water supply is insufficient, effective and appropriate arrangements must be made for the construction of water supply facilities especially in Beijing, Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, Xian, Shenyang, Taiyuan and other big cities where there is a serious water shortage. The objective for the last 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is to complete new facilities with a total water supply capacity of 10 million tons per day, which means an average annual increase of 3 million tons in daily water supply capacity. At the same time, serious efforts must be made to save water.

Large cities, where conditions are available, should make their own arrangements for the construction of gas facilities, relying mainly on local efforts. The overall scale of construction calls for facilities to supply about 8 million cubic meters of gas per day, adding about 3.5 million cubic meters per day in new capacity.

Based on local financial and material feasibilities, cities in north China should build boiler rooms in key districts to expand the area served with central heat supplies.

The local governments should appropriately increase funds and properly arrange for the construction of public utilities in cities. Urban maintenance funds and construction funds drawn from industrial and commercial profits must be used for the specific purposes for which they are drawn.

#### Section Four: Social Welfare

It is necessary to fully tap the potentials that can be put to use from all quarters and adopt many ways to actively initiate various types of social welfare work.

It is necessary to take good care of the livelihood of the households entitled to the five guarantees [childless and infirmed persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses by the people's commune] and families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers in rural areas.

It is necessary to appropriately develop a number of sanatoriums and rest homes and arrange for workers and cadres to recuperate and rest by stages and in groups.

In the 5 years, funds to be spent by the state as pensions to families of the deceased and for social relief will total 12.67 billion yuan.

### Chapter 33: Cultural Undertakings

#### Section One: Films and Art

In the field of films and art, the stress should be placed on raising the ideological level and artistic quality of motion pictures and works of art and, on this basis, energetically increase the quantities of such works. In the 5 years, the number of new feature films produced per year will be increased from 82 in 1980 to 120 in 1985, averaging two new feature films to be shown each week. Vigorous efforts will be made to develop science and educational films, improve and develop documentary films and increase the number of cartoons, puppet films, etc., and television films. At the same time, efforts will be made to promote creative work in modern dramas, traditional operas, dance dramas, music, dancing, quyi, acrobatics, puppet shows, leather-silhouette shows, painting, sculpture, photography and so forth to enrich productions of art and performance programs and, especially, to increase the proportion of items on modern themes.

#### Section Two: Press and Publishing

Journalistic and publishing means will be actively improved; all publishing, printing and distributing organs will be properly streamlined and reformed; and the quality of books and magazines will be increased on the basis of improvement in their quality. The total number of printed sheets will reach 45.6 billion, or an increase of 8.2 billion sheets over 1980.

Book publishing will be improved. By 1985, there will be 13,000 distribution points throughout the country, or 1.5 times over 1980.

#### Section Three: Radio and Television Broadcasts

Radio and television broadcasts will be appropriately developed and continual efforts will be exerted to improve their service and perfect the means of service. Special attention will be given to strengthening the means of program transmission, particularly the means of transmission for televised programs so that these programs can cover a larger area.

Within the 5-year period, a central color television building will be constructed in Beijing and new television centers will be built in some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

#### Section Four: Cultural Relics, Museums, Libraries

The preservation of cultural relics will be strengthened and the work concerning cultural relics will be further developed. By 1985, 850 organs will have been set up to take care of cultural relics. To strengthen scientific research on cultural relics, institutes engaged in scientific research of cultural relics will be established and improved.

The existing museums will be replenished and improved. Museums will be gradually set up in those cities where there are no museums at the present stage.

Construction of public libraries will be stepped up. Special attention will be attached to the construction of the Beijing library. Public libraries will be set up step-by-step in those provinces, municipalities and counties where there are no public libraries at the present stage. Children's libraries will be built in large- and medium-size cities.

#### Section Five: Cultural Work and Mass Cultural Work in Areas Inhabited by National Minorities

Cultural work in areas inhabited by national minorities, particularly the frontier areas, must be actively developed. Libraries, cultural halls, museums, theaters and other cultural facilities in these areas must be set up and expanded. Roving cultural groups, such as the Mongolian cultural troupe mounted on horseback, should be set up in those counties and banners where there are currently no theatrical troupes. The work of translating the Han language into minority languages and dubbing motion pictures with the national minorities' spoken languages will be improved.

The publishing of books and journals of the national minorities must be done properly, reference books in minority languages will be compiled, and books about the cultural legacy of the national minorities will be compiled and published.

Mass cultural activities will be actively promoted and construction of cultural facilities for the masses will be stepped up.

#### Section Six: Cultural and Art Exchanges with Foreign Countries

To promote cultural and art exchanges, exchanges of visits of personages of the cultural and art circles and acting groups between China and foreign countries, particularly countries of the Third World, will be expanded.

### Chapter 34: Public Health and Sports

#### Section One: Medical and Health Work

The principle of giving consideration to both cities and rural areas and combining Chinese and Western medical knowledge will be upheld, the medical and health organs in cities and rural areas at different levels will be strengthened, and efforts will be exerted to promote medical and health services so that the medical and health services for the people will be further improved.

Within the 5-year period, there will be 250,000 additional hospital beds, or an average of 50,000 each year. Principal attention will be directed to increasing the number of beds for the obstetrical, pediatric, contagious disease, tumor and mental disease and other special departments in cities, and to increasing the number of beds in hospitals where Chinese medicine is practiced.

Within the 5-year period, there will be an additional 600,000 professional health workers, or an increase of 120,000 health workers on the average each year. Within these 5 years, there will be an additional 230,000 doctors [yi sheng 6829 3932] of Chinese and Western medicine; among them, 180,000 will be certified doctors [yi shi 6829 1597]. By 1985, there will be a total of 4.21 million professional health workers and 1.38 million doctors of Chinese and Western medicines, including 890,000 certified doctors. The three forces -- doctors of Chinese medicine, doctors of Western medicine, and doctors who practice a combination of Chinese and Western medicines -- are to be united so that their roles can be brought into full play. Training and improvement of barefoot doctors, rural medical workers and midwives will be intensified.

The policy of putting prevention first in medical work will continue to be implemented and the patriotic health movement will be launched among the masses in a penetrating and sustained manner.

## Section Two: Pharmaceutical Work

The pharmaceutical industry must step up its scientific research, work energetically to improve the quality of products and their curative effects, and increase the output of medicines in short supply. Along with consolidation and reorganization of enterprises, substandard pharmaceutical enterprises must be closed with resolve and products of poor quality, which are harmful to people's health, must be eradicated.

## Section Three: Sports

Sports in urban areas will be energetically promoted, special attention will be given to promoting physical education in schools, and sports activities in factories, mines, enterprises and the rural areas will be actively promoted.

Efforts must be exerted to consolidate and upgrade the technical standards of sports and physical exercise. The advanced world levels of table tennis, badminton, women's volleyball, gymnastics, "wei qi" [Chinese chess game] and diving must be maintained. The level of other sports must also be improved by a relatively great margin.

Construction of stadiums must be appropriately intensified.

## Chapter 35: Environmental Protection

Ravage of the natural environment must be prohibited, development of new pollutants must be checked, continual deterioration of the ecological environment must be energetically put under control, special attention must be given to resolving prominent pollution problems, and the environmental conditions of such major scenic sightseeing cities as Beijing, Hangzhou, Suzhou and Guilin must be further improved.

Antipollution installations for new constructions must be designed, built and put into operation simultaneously with the main buildings in accordance with the State Council's regulations; the discharge of various types of harmful substances must be conducted according to regulations stipulated by the state so that new sources of pollution can be avoided and checked.

Special attention must be given to harnessing, by groups and stages, pollution caused by the old enterprises and efforts must be exerted to heighten industrial enterprises' capabilities for disposing of the "three wastes" [waste gas, waste water and industrial residue] and making multipurpose use of their resources.

Planned guidance on environmental protection must be strengthened and financial resource problems must be rationally resolved. All responsible departments must work up general plans for carrying out enterprise consolidation and reorganization, technical transformation and antipollution control simultaneously. Environmental monitoring and scientific study of the environment must be stepped up and efforts must be made so that a national environmental monitoring station and 64 other major stations can be equipped as soon as possible, and so the Chinese institute of environmental science can be basically established and a selected number of local scientific research institutes can be properly equipped during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Legislation of the environmental protection law and the execution of such a law must be properly carried out.



## Chapter 36: Social Order

A good social order must be maintained in cities and rural areas so that people can work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations.

Activities of "five stresses and four beauties" must continue in a penetrating manner, public pledges on civilized behavior and a code of conduct for staff, workers and students must be broadly promoted in urban and rural areas so that a marked improvement in social conduct can be achieved.

Public order must be further improved: Elements who are hostile to socialism and criminal elements must be rebuffed with resolve.

Serious criminal activities in the economic sphere must be resolutely rebuffed so that the socialist economic system and modernization can be safeguarded.

Note: These are excerpts of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan of the National Economic and Social Development of the PRC"; the full text of which will run more than 100,000 words.

## PLA Guidelines on NPC Session

OW161313 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The headquarters of the PLA General Staff Department, the PLA General Political Department and the PLA General Logistics Department held meetings of 14 and 15 December respectively to disseminate the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. The leading members of the three general departments including Yang Dezhi, Zhang Zhen, Yan Jinsheng and Wang Ping spoke at these meetings on how to implement the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC by various units of the three general departments.

They stressed the need to educate all army men on the new PRC Constitution and the strategic goal of economic construction. They called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters, staff members and workers and dependents to launch an upsurge in studying and publicizing the new constitution and forming a new habit of implementing, knowing and obeying the law. They also called on the commanders and fighters to make contributions to fulfilling the strategic plan formulated at the 12th CPC National Congress and tasks set by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

## Local People's Congress Law

OW170633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0012 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Organic Law for the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments of the PRC (Adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth NPC on 1 July 1979 and Revised in Accordance With the "Resolution on the Revision of 'Some Provisions of the Organic Law for the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments of the PRC'" Adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 10 December 1982)

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Chapter I: General Principles

## Article 1

People's congresses and people's governments shall be established in provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns.

## Article 2

Standing committees shall be established in the local people's congresses at and above the county level.

Chapter II: Local People's Congresses at Various Levels

## Article 3

Local people's congresses at various levels are local organs of state power.

## Article 4

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts shall be elected by people's congresses at the next lower level; deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns shall be directly elected by the voters.

The number of deputies to local people's congresses at various levels and the manner of their election are prescribed by the electoral law. There shall be an appropriate number of deputies representing the people of minority nationalities in various administrative districts.

## Article 5

The term of office of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts is 5 years. The term of office of the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns is 3 years.

## Article 6

In light of the specific conditions and actual needs of their respective administrative areas, the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may formulate and promulgate local statutes on the condition that these do not contravene the constitution, laws, policies, decrees and general administrative statutes of the state, and they shall report them to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for the record.

## Article 7

Local people's congresses at and above the county level exercise the following functions and powers:

1. to ensure the observance and implementation in their respective administrative area of the constitution, laws, policies, decrees and general administrative statutes as well as the resolutions of people's congresses at higher levels and to ensure the implementation of the state plan and the state budget;
2. to examine and approve the economic plans, budgets and final accounts of their respective administrative areas;
3. to discuss and decide on major matters in political, economic, cultural, educational, public health, civil affairs and nationality work in their respective administrative areas;
4. to elect the members of their respective standing committees;
5. to decide on the choice of provincial governors and deputy provincial governors, autonomous region chairmen and deputy autonomous region chairmen, mayors and deputy mayors, prefecture heads and deputy prefecture heads, county heads and deputy county heads or district heads and deputy district heads;
6. the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall elect the presidents of the people's courts and the presidents of the intermediate people's courts at the corresponding level. The people's congresses of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts shall elect the presidents of the people's courts at the corresponding levels.
7. the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the administration of the central government elect the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates and the chief procurators of the branches of the people's procuratorates at corresponding levels.

The people's congresses of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts elect the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at corresponding levels.

The names of the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates elected should be reported to the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at the next higher level for approval by the standing committee of the people's congress at that level.

8. to elect the deputies to the people's congresses at the next higher level;
9. to hear and examine reports on the work of the standing committees of the people's congresses at corresponding levels;
10. to hear and examine reports on the work of the people's government, courts and procuratorates at corresponding levels;
11. to revise and rescind inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments at corresponding levels;
12. to revise and rescind inappropriate decisions of people's congresses at the lower level and inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments at the lower level;
13. to protect property owned by the whole people under socialism, property collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property; maintain social order; and safeguard the citizens' personal and democratic rights and other rights;
14. to protect the proper power of decision of rural collective economic organizations;
15. to protect the rights of national minority people;
16. to protect equal political rights, rights to work, rights to receive equal pay for equal work, and other rights between men and women.

#### Article 8

The functions and powers exercised by people's congresses of townships, nationality townships and towns include:

1. to enforce the constitution, laws, policies, decrees and orders of the state and to implement decisions by people's congresses at the next higher level in their respective administrative areas;
2. to adopt and publicize resolutions within their own jurisdiction;
3. to decide on construction plans in their respective administrative areas for economic, cultural and public services on the basis of the state plan;
4. to decide on plans for carrying out the work of civil affairs in their respective administrative areas;
5. to elect heads and deputy heads of townships and heads and deputy heads of towns;
6. to hear and examine reports on the work of people's governments of townships, nationality townships and towns;
7. to revise and rescind inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments of townships, nationality townships and towns;

8. to protect property owned by the whole people under socialism, property collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property; maintain social order; and safeguard the citizens' personal, democratic and other rights;
9. to protect the proper power of decision of rural collective economic organizations;
10. to protect the rights of national minority people;
11. to protect equal political rights, rights to work, rights to receive equal pay for equal work and other rights between men and women.

In exercising their functions and powers, the people's congresses of townships, nationality townships and towns inhabited by national minority people must adopt concrete measures which conform with national minority features.

#### Article 9

Local people's congresses at various levels shall have the right to dismiss the personnel of people's governments at the same level. Local people's congresses at and above the county level shall have the right to dismiss the personnel of standing committees of people's congresses at the same level and heads of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates elected by the standing committee. Dismissal of the chief procurator of a people's procuratorate must be submitted through the chief procurator of the higher-level people's procuratorate to the standing committee of the people's congress at that level for approval.

#### Article 10

Meetings of local people's congresses at and above the county level shall be convened by the standing committees of people's congresses at the same level.

Meetings of people's congresses of townships, nationality townships and towns shall be convened by people's governments of townships, nationality townships and towns.

#### Article 11

Meetings of local people's congresses at various levels shall be convened at least once a year.

Temporary meetings of people's congresses may be convened at the suggestion of one-fifth of the deputies to the congresses at the same level.

#### Article 12

When meetings of local people's congresses at various levels are to be convened, presidiums shall be elected to preside over the meetings.

There shall be one secretary general and several secretaries general for meetings of local people's congress at and above the county level. The choice of the secretary general shall be approved at a meeting of the people's congress while the choice of the deputy secretaries general shall be decided by the presidium.



## Article 13

When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, they may establish credentials committees, motions committees and other necessary committees. These committees shall carry out their work under the leadership of presidiums.

## Article 14

When local people's congresses hold meetings, the presidiums, the standing committees, the people's governments at the same level and the deputies (provided more than three deputies second a motion) may put forward motions.

The motions put forward for the meetings of local people's congresses at various levels shall be submitted by the presidiums to the meetings for discussion, or they may be handed over to the motions examination committees, which after examining the motions, will submit them to the meetings for discussion.

## Article 15

In order to elect or to adopt resolutions, local people's congresses at various levels must have over 1/2 of the votes of all of the deputies.

## Article 16

The candidates for provincial governors and deputy governors, autonomous regional chairmen and vice chairmen, mayors and deputy mayors, autonomous prefectural heads and deputy heads, county heads and deputy heads, district heads and deputy heads, township heads and deputy heads, town heads and deputy heads, the personnel forming the standing committees of local people's congresses at and above the county level, presidents of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates shall be nominated by the presidiums of people's congresses at the same level or nominated jointly by the deputies of the congresses. The number of candidates should be greater than the number of persons to be elected. If necessary, a preliminary election may be held in order to determine the namelist of final candidates before the formal election.

Secret balloting will be adopted for these elections. Congress deputies may cast a vote for or against the candidates, and may elect any other voters [xuan min 6693 3046] or may abstain.

## Article 17

When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, responsible personnel of all departments under the people's governments, the presidents of people's courts and the chief procurators of people's procuratorates at the same level may attend as nonvoting delegates.

## Article 18

When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, inquiries addressed by the deputies to the people's governments and all departments under them, the people's courts and the people's procuratorates at the same level shall be handed, through the presidiums, to the organizations to which the inquiries are addressed. These organizations must answer the inquiries at the meetings.

## Article 19

Deputies to local people's congresses at and above the county level shall not be subject to arrest or trial without the approval of the standing committees of the people's congresses at the same level. If a deputy is detained as a criminal caught in, before or immediately after the act, the organization that detains the deputy must immediately notify the standing committee of the people's congress at the same level for approval.

## Article 20

When deputies to local people's congresses at various levels attend people's congress meetings or carry out their duties as deputies, the state shall provide them with round trip travel expenses and the necessary material conveniences or allowances according to their needs.

## Article 21

Deputies to local people's congresses at various levels should maintain close contacts with their own electoral units or the electors, publicize laws, decrees and policies, assist the people's governments at corresponding levels in their work, and reflect the opinions and demands of the masses to the people's congresses and their standing committees and the people's governments.

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities with administrative districts under them may attend the meetings of the people's congresses of the units which elect them as nonvoting delegates.

Deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities without administrative districts under them, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns should divide the work of maintaining contacts with the electors; residential districts and production units with more than three deputies may organize groups of deputies to help the people's governments at corresponding levels carry out their work.

## Article 22

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities with administrative districts under them are subject to supervision by their electoral units; deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities without administrative districts under them, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns are subject to supervision by the electors.

The units that elect deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels and the electors have the right to replace at any time the deputies they elect. The replacement shall be made with the approval of more than 50 percent of the entire body of deputies from the electoral units, or with the approval of more than 50 percent of the electors from the electoral districts.

## Article 23

When deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels are not able to assume their duties for various reasons, by-elections shall be held by the original electoral units or by the voters of the original electoral districts.

## Article 24

The self-government organs of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties exercise autonomy within the limit of their authority as prescribed by law, in addition to exercising the functions and powers as specified by this law.

Chapter III: The Standing Committees of Local People's Congresses At and Above the County Level

## Article 25

Standing committees are to be established for the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts.

The standing committees of the local people's congresses at and above the county level are permanent organs of the respective local people's congresses and are responsible and accountable to them.

## Article 26

The standing committee of the local people's congresses at and above the county level consists of one chairman, several vice chairmen and several members to be elected from among the deputies by the respective local people's congresses.

The members of the standing committees may not concurrently hold posts in state administrative organs, judicial organs and procuratorial organs. If a member of the standing committee wants to assume the above-mentioned posts, he must submit his resignation to the standing committee and resign from the post in the standing committee.

The standing committees are composed of the following numbers of members:

1. thirty-five to 65 members for each province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the central government, and not to exceed 85 members in a province with an extremely large population;
2. thirteen to 35 members for each autonomous prefecture and city, and not to exceed 45 members in a city with an extremely large population;
3. eleven to 19 members for each county, autonomous county and municipal district, and not to exceed 29 members in a county or a municipal district with an extremely large population.

## Article 27

When the respective people's congresses are not in session, the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may draw up and promulgate local statutes in accordance with the specific conditions and actual needs of their respective administrative areas, provided that these statutes do not contradict the constitution, laws, policies, decrees or administrative orders of the state, and report to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for the record.

The standing committees of the people's congresses of the cities where people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions are located and of those relatively big cities approved by the State Council may draw up draft local statutes as necessary in their respective cities, submit them to the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces and autonomous regions for examination and enactment and report them to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for the record.

## Article 28

The standing committees of the local people's congresses at and above the county level exercise the following functions and powers:

1. to exercise leadership over and conduct elections of deputies to the respective people's congress;
2. to call sessions of the respective people's congresses;
3. to discuss and make decisions on the important tasks in political, economic, cultural, educational, health, civil affairs and nationality work of the respective administrative areas;
4. to make decisions on partial revisions of the national economic plans and budgets in the respective administrative areas in accordance with the proposals of the people's government at corresponding levels;
5. to supervise the work of the people's governments, people's courts and people's procuratorates at corresponding levels, to maintain contacts with deputies of the respective people's congresses and to receive and handle appeals and opinions from the masses of people on the above-mentioned organs and state personnel;
6. to revise or abolish improper decisions made by the people's congresses at the next lower level;
7. to make decisions on appointments and dismissals of deputy governors, vice chairmen of autonomous regions, deputy mayors, deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, deputy heads of counties and deputy heads of districts when the respective people's congresses are not in session; to make decisions on the choice of acting governors, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors and heads of autonomous prefectures, counties and districts when they are unable to perform their duties for various reasons;
8. to make decisions on appointments and dismissals of secretaries general, department heads, bureau chiefs, directors and section chiefs of the respective people's governments and to report to the people's governments at the next higher level for the record;
9. to appoint and dismiss vice presidents, chief justices, deputy chief justices, members of judicial committees and judges of the people's courts and to appoint and dismiss or approve the appointments and dismissals of deputy chief procurators, members of the procuratorial committees and procurators of the people's procuratorates in accordance with the provisions of the organic laws of the people's courts and the people's procuratorates;
10. to elect additional deputies to fill vacancies of the people's congresses at the next higher level and replace individual deputies when the respective people's congresses are not in session;
11. to make decisions on conferring local honorable titles.

## Article 29

Standing committee meetings shall be convened by the chairman; such meetings are to be held at least once every 2 months. Resolutions of the standing committees are to be approved by more than 50 percent of the total members of the standing committees. The chairman and vice chairmen of the standing committee are the participants in chairmen's meetings to handle the major day-to-day work of the standing committee.

## Article 30

Work organs shall be established by the standing committees in accordance with their work needs.

## Chapter IV: Local People's Government at Various Levels

## Article 31

The people's government at various levels are the executive organs of the local people's congresses at various levels and also the local organs of state administration at various levels.

## Article 32

The local people's governments at various levels are responsible and accountable to the people's congresses at corresponding levels and to the state administrative organs at the next higher level. The local people's governments at and above the county level are responsible and accountable to the standing committees of the people's congresses at corresponding levels when the respective people's congresses are not in session.

All local people's governments at various levels throughout the country are state administrative organs under the unified leadership of the State Council and subordinate to it.

## Article 33

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government are composed of governors and deputy governors of provinces, chairmen and vice chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors and deputy mayors of municipalities, as well as secretaries general, department heads, bureau chiefs and commission chairmen.

The people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts are composed of heads and deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, heads and deputy heads of counties, mayors and deputy mayors of cities and heads and deputy heads of districts as well as bureau chiefs and section chiefs.

The people's governments of townships and nationality townships have heads and deputy heads of townships. The people's governments of towns have heads and deputy heads of towns.

## Article 34

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts have a term of office of 5 years. The people's governments of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns have a term of office of 3 years.



## Article 35

The local people's governments at and above the county level exercise the following functions and powers:

1. to carry out the decisions of the people's congresses and their standing committees at corresponding levels as well as the decisions and orders of the state administrative organs at the higher level, formulate administrative measures, and issue decisions and orders. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government and cities where provincial and autonomous regional people's governments are located as well as those relatively big cities approved by the State Council may draw up regulations in accordance with the law and the State Council's administrative regulations.
2. to exercise leadership over the work of all subordinate departments and the work of the people's governments at lower levels;
3. to revise or rescind the inappropriate orders and directives of subordinate departments and the inappropriate decisions and orders of the people's governments at lower levels;
4. to appoint, remove, reward and punish personnel of state organs according to the provisions of the law;
5. to implement economic plans and budgets and administer economic and cultural construction, civil affairs, public security and other work in their respective administrative areas;
6. to protect the property owned by the whole people under socialism, property collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property, to maintain social order and to safeguard the citizens' personal, democratic and other rights;
7. to safeguard the proper power of decision of rural collective economic organizations;
8. to safeguard the rights of minority nationalities and respect their customs and habits. Provincial people's governments shall assist areas inhabited by minority nationalities in their respective provinces in effecting regional autonomy and help minority nationalities develop political, economic and cultural construction projects.
9. to safeguard equal political rights, rights to work, rights to receive equal pay for equal work and other rights between men and women;
10. to handle other matters as instructed by state administrative organs at higher levels.

## Article 36

The people's governments of townships, nationality townships and towns exercise the following functions and powers:

1. to carry out the decisions of the people's congresses at the corresponding levels and the decisions and orders of the organs of state administration at higher levels and to issue decisions and orders;
2. to exercise leadership over the election of deputies to the people's congresses at the corresponding levels;

3. to convene sessions of the people's congresses at the corresponding levels;
4. to administer the economic and cultural construction, civil affairs, public security and other work in their respective administrative areas;
5. to protect the property owned by the whole people under socialism, property collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property, to maintain social order and to safeguard the citizens' personal, democratic and other rights;
6. to safeguard the proper power of decision of rural collective economic organizations;
7. to safeguard the rights of minority nationalities and respect their customs and habits;
8. to safeguard the equal political rights, rights to work, rights to receive equal pay for equal work and other rights between men and women;
9. to handle other matters as instructed by the people's governments at higher levels.

#### Article 37

The local people's governments at various levels apply the system of decision by governors of provinces, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors of municipalities and cities and heads of prefectures, counties, districts, townships and towns.

The governors of provinces, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors of municipalities and cities, heads of prefectures, counties, districts, townships and towns are respectively in charge of the work of local people's governments at various levels.

#### Article 38

The local people's governments at various levels shall establish necessary working departments in accordance with the needs of their work and the principle of efficiency.

The establishment, increase, reduction or merger of departments, bureaus, commissions and other working departments under the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall be reported by the respective people's governments to the State Council for approval.

The establishment, increase, reduction or merger of bureaus, sections and other working departments under the people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts shall be reported by the respective people's governments to the next higher people's governments for approval.

## Article 39

Departments, bureaus, commissions and sections shall install department directors, bureau chiefs, commission chairmen and section chiefs respectively and may install deputy directors, deputy chiefs and vice chairmen if necessary.

General offices and offices shall install directors and, if necessary, may install deputy directors.

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts shall each install a secretary general and several deputy secretaries general.

## Article 40

The various working departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall be under the unified leadership of the respective people's governments and under the leadership or work guidance of the State Council's departments responsible for the work.

The various working departments of the people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts shall be under the unified leadership of the respective people's governments and under the leadership or work guidance of the higher people's governments' departments responsible for the work.

## Article 41

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts shall assist state organs, enterprises and establishments that are located in their respective administrative areas but are not under their jurisdiction in carrying out their work and supervise them in abiding by and implementing laws, decrees and policies.

## Article 42

When necessary, the people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions may establish several administrative offices as their agencies with the approval of the State Council.

When necessary, the people's governments of counties and autonomous counties may establish several district offices as their agencies with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

The people's governments of municipal districts and cities not divided into districts may establish several neighborhood offices as their agencies with the approval of the next higher people's governments.

Trademark Law

HK170249 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Dec 82 pp 2, 6

["Trademark Law of the PRC" -- adopted at the 24th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 23 August 1982 -- translation by the Trademark Office]

[Text] Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1

This law is enacted for the purposes of improving the administration of trademarks, of protecting the exclusive right to use a trademark, and of encouraging producers to guarantee the quality of their goods and maintain the reputation of their trademarks, with a view to protecting consumer interests and to promoting the development of socialist commodity economy.

Article 2

The Trademark Office of the Administrative Authority for Industry and Commerce under the State Council shall be responsible for the registration and administrative control of trademarks throughout the country.

Article 3

Registered trademark means a trademark which has been approved and registered by the Trademark Office. The trademark registrant shall enjoy an exclusive right to use the trademark, (which right shall be) protected by law.

Article 4

Any enterprise, institution, or individual producer or trader, intending to acquire the exclusive right to use a trademark for the goods produced, manufactured, processed, selected or marketed by it or him, shall file an application for the registration of the trademark with the Trademark Office.

Article 5

Where the state prescribes that certain kinds of goods must bear a registered trademark, registration of a trademark must be applied for in respect of such goods. Where no trademark registration has been granted, such goods shall not be sold in the market.

Article 6

Any user of a trademark shall be responsible for the quality of the goods in respect of which the trademark is used. The administrative authorities for industry and commerce at all levels shall, through the administrative control of trademarks, exercise supervision over the quality of the goods and shall stop any practice that deceives consumers.

Article 7

Any word, design, or their combination, used as a trademark, must be distinctive so that it be distinguishable. Where a registered trademark is used, it should carry the indication "registered trademark" or a sign indicating that it is registered.

Article 8

In trademarks, the following words or designs shall not be used:

- (1) those incidental with or similar to the state name, national flag, national emblem, military flag, or decorations, of the PRC;
- (2) those identical with or similar to the state names, national flags, national emblems, emblems, or military flags, of foreign countries;
- (3) those identical with or similar to the flags, emblems, or names, of international intergovernmental organizations;
- (4) those identical with or similar to the symbols, or names, of the Red Cross or the Red Crescent;
- (5) those relating to generic names or designs of the goods in respect of which the trademark is used;
- (6) those having direct reference to the quality, main raw materials, function, use, weight, quantity or other features of the goods in respect of which the trademark is used;
- (7) those having the nature of discrimination against any nationality;
- (8) those having the nature of exaggeration and deceit in advertising goods;
- (9) those detrimental to socialist morals or customs, or having other unhealthy influences.

Article 9

Any foreigner or foreign enterprise intending to apply for the registration of a trademark in China shall file an application in accordance with any agreement concluded between the PRC and the country to which the applicant belongs, or according to the international treaty to which both countries are parties, or on the basis of the principle of reciprocity.

Article 10

Any foreigner or foreign enterprise intending to apply for the registration of a trademark, or to deal with other matters concerning a trademark in China, shall entrust the organization designated by the state to act on his or its behalf.

Chapter II. Application For Trademark Registration

Article 11

Any application for the registration of a trademark shall, in a form, indicate, in accordance with the prescribed classification of goods, the class of the goods and the designation of the goods in respect of which the trademark is intended to be used.

Article 12

Where any applicant intends to use the same trademark for goods in different classes, a separate application for registration shall be filed in respect of each class of the prescribed classification of goods.

Article 13

Where a registered trademark is intended to be used in respect of other goods of the same class, a new application for registration shall be filed.



Article 14

Where any word and/or design of a registered trademark is to be altered, a new registration shall be applied for.

Article 15

Where, after the registration of a trademark, the name, address or other registered matters concerning the registrant change, an application regarding the change shall be filed.

Chapter III. Examination For, and Approval of, Trademark Registration

Article 16

Where the trademark for which registration has been applied for is in conformity with the relevant provisions of this law, the Trademark Office shall, after examination, preliminarily approve the trademark and publish (it).

Article 17

Where the trademark for which registration has been applied for is not in conformity with the relevant provisions of the this law, or where it is identical with or similar to the trademark of another person which, in respect of the same or similar goods, has been registered or, after examination, preliminarily approved, the Trademark Office shall refuse the application and shall not publish (the said trademark).

Article 18

Where two or more applicants apply for the registration of identical or similar trademarks for the same or similar goods, the preliminary approval, after examination, and the publication shall be made for the trademark which was first filed. Where applications are filed on the same day the preliminary approval, after examination, and the publication shall be made for the trademark which was the earliest used, and the applications of the others shall be refused and (their trademarks) shall not be published.

Article 19

Any person may, within three months from the date of the publication, file an opposition against the trademark which, after examination, has been preliminarily approved. If no opposition is filed, or if it is decided that the opposition is not justified, registration shall be approved, a trademark registration certificate shall be issued and (the trademark) shall be published. If it is decided that the opposition is justified, no registration shall be approved.

Article 20

The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, established under the Administrative Authority for Industry and Commerce under the State Council, shall be responsible for handling trademarks disputes.

Article 21

Where the application for registration of a trademark is refused and no publication of the trademark is made, the Trademark Office shall notify the applicant in writing. Where the applicant is dissatisfied, he may, within fifteen days from the receipt of the notification, apply for a review. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a final decision and notify the applicant in writing.

Article 22

Where an opposition is filed against the trademark which, after examination, has been preliminarily approved and published, the Trademark Office shall hear the opponent and the applicant state facts and grounds and shall, after investigation and verification, make a decision. Where any party is dissatisfied, it may, within fifteen days from the receipt of the notification, apply for review, and the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a final decision, and notify the opponent and the applicant in writing.

Chapter IV. Renewal, Assignment and Licensing of Registered Trademarks

Article 23

The period of validity of a registered trademark shall be ten years counted from the date of the approval of the registration.

Article 24

Where (the registrant) intends to continue to use the registered trademark beyond the expiration of the period of validity, an application for renewal of the registration shall be made within six months before the said expiration. Where no such application could be filed within the said period, an extension period of six months may be allowed. If no application is filed by the expiration of the extension period, the registered trademark shall be cancelled.

The period of validity of each renewal of registration shall be ten years.

Any renewal of registration shall be published after approval.

Article 25

Where a registered trademark is assigned, the assignor and assignee shall jointly file an application with the Trademark Office. The assignee shall guarantee the quality of the goods in respect of which the registered trademark is used.

The assignment of the registered trademark shall be published after approval.

Article 26

Any trademark registrant may, by signing a trademark license contract, authorize other persons to use his registered trademark. The licensor shall supervise the quality of the goods in respect of which the licensee uses his registered trademark, and the licensee shall guarantee the quality of the goods in respect of which the registered trademark is used.

The trademark license contract shall be submitted to the Trademark Office for the file.

Chapter V. Adjudication of Disputes Concerning Registered Trademarks

Article 27

Any person disputing a registered trademark may, within one year from the date of approval of the trademark registration, apply to the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board for adjudication.

The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall, after the receipt of the application for adjudication, notify the interested parties and request them to respond with arguments within a specified period.

Article 28

Where the trademark, before being approved for registration, has been the object of opposition and decision, no application for adjudication, based on the same facts and grounds, may be made.

Article 29

After the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board has made the final decision maintaining or cancelling the disputed registered trademark, it shall notify the interested parties in writing.

Chapter VI. Administration Control of the Use of Trademarks

Article 30

Where any person who uses the registered trademark commits any of the following, the Trademark Office shall order him to rectify (the situation) within a specified period or shall cancel the registered trademark:

- (1) where any word, design, or their combination, of the registered trademark is altered unilaterally (that is, without the required registration);
- (2) where the name, address or other registered matters concerning the registrant of a registered trademark are changed unilaterally (that is, without the required application);
- (3) where the registered trademark is assigned unilaterally (that is, without the required approval);
- (4) where the registered trademark has ceased to be used for three consecutive years.

Article 31

Where the registered trademark is used in respect of goods which have been roughly or poorly manufactured, or whose superior quality has been replaced by inferior quality, (so that) consumers are deceived, the administrative authorities for industry and commerce at all levels shall, according to the circumstances, order the rectification (of the situation) within a specified period, and may, in addition, circulate a notice of criticism or impose a fine, or the Trademark Office may cancel the registered trademark.

Article 32

Where the registered trademark is cancelled or has expired and not been renewed, the Trademark Office shall not approve, during one year from the date of the cancellation or the removal (on account of expiration), applications for registration of trademarks identical with or similar to the said trademark.

Article 33

In the case of any person violating the provisions of Article 5 of this law, the local administrative authorities for industry and commerce shall order him to file an application for registration within a specified period, and may, in addition, impose a fine.

## Article 34

Where any person who uses an unregistered trademark commits any of the following, the local administrative authorities for industry and commerce shall stop the use of the trademark, order him to rectify (the situation) within a specified period, and may, in addition, circulate a notice of criticism or impose a fine:

- (1) where the trademark is falsely represented as registered;
- (2) where any provision of Article 8 of this law is violated;
- (3) where the manufacture is rough or poor, or where superior quality is replaced by inferior quality, (so that) consumers are deceived.

## Article 35

Any party dissatisfied with the decision of the Trademark Office to cancel the registered trademark may apply for review within fifteen days from the receipt of the (corresponding) notice. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a final decision and notify the applicant in writing.

## Article 36

Any party dissatisfied with the decision of an administrative authority for industry and commerce imposing a fine under the provisions of Article 31, Article 33 or Article 34 may institute proceedings with the people's court within fifteen days from the receipt of the (corresponding) notice. If no proceedings are instituted or if there is no performance (complying with the decision imposing the fine) by the expiration of the said period, the administrative authority for industry and commerce concerned may ask the people's court for compulsory execution.

## Chapter VII. Protection of the Exclusive Right To Use Registered Trademarks

## Article 37

The exclusive right to use a registered trademark is limited to the trademark which has been approved for registration and to the goods in respect of which the use of the trademark has been approved.

## Article 38

Any of the following acts shall be an infringement of the exclusive right to use a registered trademark:

- (1) to use a trademark which is identical with or similar to the registered trademark in respect of the same or similar goods without the authorization of the proprietor of the registered trademark;
- (2) to make or sell, without authorization, representations of the registered trademark of another person;
- (3) to cause, in other respects, prejudice to the exclusive right to use the registered trademark of another person.

## Article 39

In the case of any of the acts infringing the exclusive right to use a registered trademark as provided for in Article 38 of this law, the party whose right was infringed may request the administrative authority for industry and commerce, at or above the county level, of the location (domestic or establishment) of the infringer to handle (the matter). The administrative authority for industry and commerce concerned shall have the power to order the infringer to stop the infringing act immediately and to compensate the party whose right was infringed for the damages suffered. The amount of compensation shall be the profit which the infringer has earned through the infringement during the period of the infringement or the damages that the party whose right was infringed has suffered through the infringement during the period of the infringement. If the circumstances are serious, the said authority may, in addition, impose a fine. Any dissatisfied party may institute proceedings with the people's court within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice. If no proceedings are instituted or if there is no performance (complying with the decision imposing the fine) by the expiration of the said period, the administrative of the said period, the administrative authority for industry and commerce concerned may ask the people's court for compulsory execution.

Where the exclusive right to use the registered trademark was infringed, the party whose right was infringed may institute proceedings directly with the people's court.

## Article 40

Any party that passes off (a trademark as) a registered trademark of another person -- including any party that makes or sells, without authorization, representations of the registered trademark of another person -- shall compensate for the damages suffered by the party whose right was infringed and additionally shall be imposed a fine; furthermore, any person directly responsible (for the passing off) shall be prosecuted, according to law, by the judicial organs in respect of criminal responsibility.

## Chapter VIII. Supplementary Provisions

## Article 41

Any application for trademark registration and any other proceeding in trademark matters shall be subject to the payment of a fee. The rate of the fees shall be prescribed separately.

## Article 42

The implementing regulations of this law shall be drawn up by the Administrative Authority for Industry and Commerce under the State Council. They shall enter into force after they have been submitted to and approved by the State Council.

## Article 43

This law shall enter into force on March 1, 1983. The "Regulations Governing Trademarks" promulgated by the State Council on April 10, 1963, shall be abrogated on the same date, and any other provisions concerning trademarks contrary to this law shall cease to be effective at the same time.

Trademarks registered before this law enters into force shall continue to be valid.



CYL NATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS 20 DEC IN BEIJING

## Preparatory Session

OW191724 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA) -- The preparatory session of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Youth League of China was held at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Liu Weiming, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, presided over the preparatory session. He announced that there were a total of 1,995 deputies to the 11th National CYL Congress and that 1,954 deputies attended today's preparatory session.

Delegates at the session elected the 172-member congress presidium with Gao Zhanxiang as the general secretary of the congress and approved a list of the members of the Credentials Committee with Wang Jiangong as its chairman to examine the credentials of the delegates to the 11th National CYL Congress.

It was decided at the preparatory session that the agenda for the 11th National CYL Congress, which will open tomorrow, will be as follows;

1. Discuss and approve the work report of the 10th CYL Central Committee;
2. Discuss the draft of the revised "Constitution of the Communist Youth League of China" and approve the "Constitution of the Communist Youth League of China";
3. Elect the 11th CYL Central Committee.

Delegates attending today's preparatory session also endorsed a resolution on the decisions of the 2d, 3d and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 10th CYL Central Committee on adding more members to the league's Central Committee. They affirmed the decisions of these three plenary sessions to add Li Ruihuan, Keyum Bawudun, Wang Jiangong, Chen Haosu, He Guangwei and Wang Zhaoguo as members of the 10th CYL Central Committee.

After the preparatory session, the presidium of the congress held the first meeting and elected 12 persons, including Wang Zhaoguo, as permanent members of the presidium. The presidium meeting also endorsed the report of the Credentials Committee on screening the credentials of the delegates and approved a list of deputy general secretaries of the congress.

## Leaders Greet Opening

OW200112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- On the eve of the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League, revolutionary veterans express their hopes for the youth league and the younger generation. They are Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wang Zhen and Lu Dingyi.

Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, sent a message from Chengdu to the presidium of the national youth league congress scheduled to open tomorrow.

He urged the 48 million youth league members to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and steadfastly follow the road of socialism and communism.

"I hope all the youth will broaden their general knowledge, study science and production techniques and become skilled hands with high ideals, morals and culture and observing discipline in various fields of socialist modernization," he said.

Deng Yingchao said the youth league should carry on its fine revolutionary traditions, act as the good assistant of the Communist Party, play an exemplary role among the youth of all nationalities in China and rally the broadest section of young people to work for the country's modernization.

Marshal Xu Xiangqian said that in China young people had always been in the van of revolutionary struggles. The youth league had the fine task of training millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause. Young people should become politically sound and professionally competent.

Nie Rongzhen urged the nation's young people to become the most active force in building the country. The youth league should become a school for young people to learn communism in practice.

Wang Zhen said that the 250 million young people in China were the most active and vigorous force working in various fields. Ever since the opium war, many revolutionary movements in China had been started by young people and many revolutionary veterans of the party had begun their revolutionary career by doing youth work. The best time of a person's life was his youth. Young people should have lofty ideals, study hard dare to scale new heights in various fields of science and overcome all difficulties to fulfill their glorious tasks.

Lu Dingyi said that many revolutionary veterans had laid down their lives to overthrow the rule by imperialism, the landlord class and the comprador bourgeoisie, so that China could become prosperous and powerful. Today's younger generation should take over this great cause and work for this aim.

"We should proceed steadfastly on the road of building socialism. Young people should concern themselves with world affairs and affairs of the state. They should work selflessly and honestly and be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause," he added.

#### Hu, Deng, Others at Opening

OW201007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League opened here today amidst thunderous applause. The Great Hall of the People rang with the singing of the national anthem by the youthful voices of the 10,000 participants of the opening ceremony.

Party and state leaders attending were Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Ni Zhifu, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Chen Peixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Tan Chenlin, Li Weiha and others.

Veteran youth leaders including Xu Deheng and former youth league secretaries attended.

The center of the rostrum backdrop was decorated with the golden and red league emblem of a bright sun, a league flag, a cog wheel and an ear of wheat. Veteran leaders mixed with the youth league leaders as they took seats on the rostrum.

Attending the 11-day congress are 1,995 delegates and 150 observers, representing 48 million youth league members all over the country. The youth of Taiwan are also represented. Delegates consist of outstanding league members and youth leaders, workers and peasants who have made achievements, combat heroes, model teachers, scientists, writers, engineers as well as outstanding students. 637 delegates have won national or provincial honors.

The average delegates' age is 29.5. There are 616 women delegates, accounting for 30.9 percent of the delegates total. All the 55 minority nationalities of the country have their own delegates who account for 11 percent of the total number.

The atmosphere of the congress was livened up by 800 Young Pioneers who entered the hall playing their band and waving bouquets. Young Pioneers recited a poem of greetings.

Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, conveyed the party's expectations of the young. He said: The Communist Party must arouse the consciousness of youth, rely on their strength and bring their vanguard role into full play so as to make the Chinese revolution and construction victorious. The young people must follow Communist Party leadership and Marxism-Leninism, be one with the people and keep to the correct political orientation in order to take a real part in revolution and construction.

Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the league Central Committee, delivered a work report entitled "Youth of the Whole Country Unite and March Towards the Brilliant Future of Socialist Modernization!" He reviewed the youth league's work in the past four years and called upon the nation's young people to be pace-setters in the modernization drive.

Before the congress started, jubilation prevailed as the delegates from different parts of the country challenged each other for songs for over half an hour. The hall resounded with popular revolutionary songs of the 1950s and 1960s, including "Socialism Is Good" and "Without the Communist Party There Will Be No New China."

#### Hu Qili Address: s Opening

OW201017 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the 11th National Congress of the Communist Youth League which opened here today.

Greeting the congress on behalf of the party Central Committee, Hu Qili said the youth league had worked hard as a close helper of the Communist Party in the past four years during which China had been undergoing a great historical change. "The younger generation has made inspiring adaptations as the country is forging ahead in construction and reform," he said.

Two important conclusions could be drawn from China's youth movement, he said. One, the Communist Party must arouse the consciousness of youth, rely on their strength and bring their vanguard role into full play so as to make the Chinese revolution and construction victorious. Two, the young people must follow Communist Party leadership and Marxism-Leninism, be one with the people, and keep to the correct political orientation in order to take a real part in revolution and construction.

China's progressive young people, he said, were motivated by a firm, scientific belief in the communist movement and the cause of the people. "With this belief, one sees the full meaning of life, has the strength to overcome difficulties, and is ready to sacrifice personal interests, even life itself, in the interests of the people," he said.

"This is not an impulse of the moment, nor religious belief", he said. "The revolutionary martyrs and the older generation brought this faith to victory. We will resolutely take over the torch and continue the struggle," he said. "The future belongs to the youth".

Fulfilment of China's aim to quadruple gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century and the country's future advance had to a great extent become the historical task of the younger generation. Their attitude toward work, study and life would determine the future of the country.

"The youth league is entrusted in this period with the task of rallying all young people in the country to reach this historical goal," he said. The league should strongly support advanced youth, help young people solve their problems and dispel their doubts in a reasonable way, and encourage erring youth to turn over a new leaf.

Hu Qili said: "Our young people love their country and the country nurtures them. They love the party and the party is leading them to a bright future. They love socialist society and society accepts responsibility for their development. They respect the older generation of revolutionaries and the veterans are helping them to press further ahead.

"These relations of socialist society rally the people and encourage the nation's creativity in its drive for socialist modernisation."

#### Wang Zhaoguo Addresses Opening

OW201140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, described the youth of today's China as a young generation that has been "tempered" to become "more promising" and "able to accomplish more."

In his report to the youth league congress today, Wang Zhaoguo said that as the confusion caused by the "Cultural Revolution" was clarified, what were "left" errors and tendencies toward bourgeois liberalization were being understood better. Young people had come to realise that their personal future was closely linked with that of the motherland and the Communist Party and were steadily following the party in the great historical change taking place in the country.

China today had 250 million people between 15 to 28 years old, he pointed out. Half of the working class was under 28 years old, and over 70 percent of the country's youth were in the countryside. One million young people had won national recognition as pace-setters. Half of the youth league's 48 million members had been recruited in the past four years.

In line with the orientation of the third plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the youth league had adopted the policy of arming young people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and modern science and general knowledge. It emphasised as the main task of the youth working for modernisation and was correcting the past error of focusing on class struggle. The league had returned to its role as the core uniting and educating young people.

Youth should be pace-setters in China's modernisation drive, he stressed. He called upon young people to work and study hard and set an example of socialist morals, ever-ready to answer the country's call to work at any job anywhere, including doing their part to help less developed places move ahead. Dedication and solid work would be the hallmark of revolutionary heroism in the new period.

In China, he said, all labour that created the wealth of society, that benefited the people, merited social respect.

He urged young people to become competent workers for China's modernisation. They should study politics, general knowledge and science and link their studies with the needs of the country and the people. Moral quality was important, he said. Selfishness would be backsliding. Social progress depended on alert, questing minds.

Young people should stand at the forefront of the national effort to improve social relations. In a socialist society, Wang Zhaoguo said, the relations between people should be mutual respect, mutual concern, mutual help and friendly cooperation. The Communist Youth League should publicize among the young people a correct world outlook, socialist morals, discipline and respect for the law and upgrade their overall educational level.

League work among the young people would be improved, he said, if youth league leaders kept in mind that this generation had grown up during the chaos of the "Cultural Revolution". They wanted to get at truth through their own practice and thinking rather than accept ready-made conclusions. So dogmatism should be avoided. There was a new interest among young people in studying the writings of Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong. This should be encouraged.

Wang Zhaoguo pledged that the youth league would work to rally youth and be active in defending their interests. This included assisting the departments concerned to help the several million young people who enter the labor force every year to get technical training, organize spare-time study and cultural and sports activities, defend the rights and interests of the young people guaranteed by the constitution while educating them in the correct use of their democratic rights.

The young people of China, he said, wanted to join hands with the youth of all countries to work in defence of world peace, oppose hegemonism and strive for a better future for mankind.

"The world has a bright future and it belongs to the young," he said.



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